

ORIENTAL MEDICINE AND KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY

EDITED BY
THE DIVISION OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE
MEDICAL COLLEGE
KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY
SEOUL, KOREA

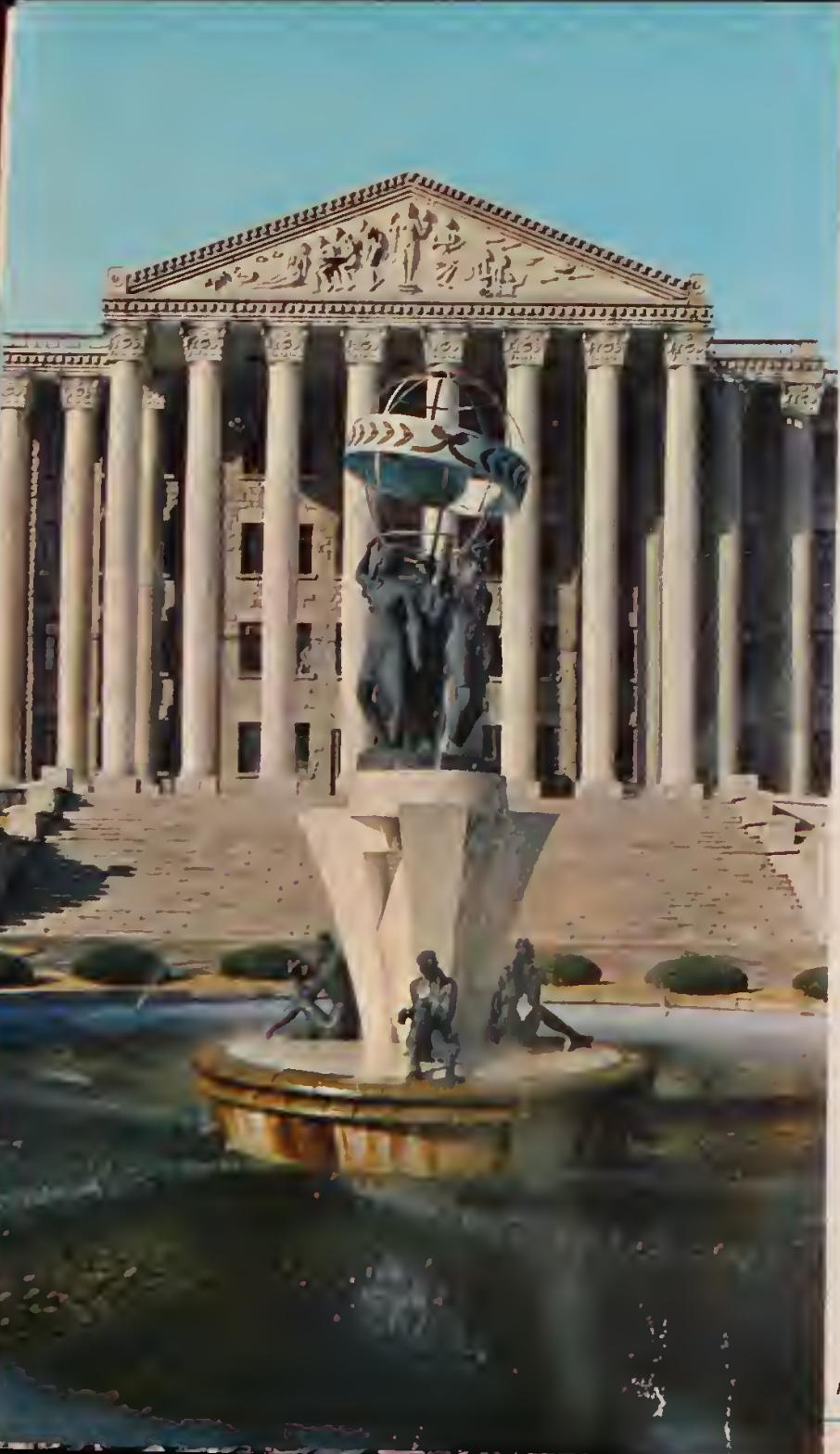


Aerial view of Kyung Hee University campus





Dr. Young Seek Choue
President of Kyung Hee University



Historical Sketch

Kyung Hee School has been reputed, in its scope and facilities, to be one of the most outstanding academic institutes of higher learning not only in Korea but in this part of the East. Though it has the shortest founding history among universities in this nation, it has achieved a phenomenal rapidity of progress that has not been surpassed and will forever remain unchallenged.

These monumental achievements can duly be attributed to the unceasing efforts and selfless devotion of the entire Kyung Hee members under the able leadership and guidance of Dr. Young Seek Choue, founder and president of Kyung Hee University.

The major historical events of the School are as follows:

- May, 1949: Kyung Hee University founded
- Feb., 1954: Graduate School founded
- Feb., 1960: Kyung Hee High School founded
- Mar., 1961: Kyung Hee Elementary School founded
- Mar., 1961: Kyung Hee Kindergarten founded
- Feb., 1963: Kyung Hee Junior College founded
- Mar., 1966: Graduate school of Industrial and Business Administration founded
- Nov 1966: Kyung Hee School of Nursing founded
- Oct., 1971: Kyung Hee Medical Center established

The colonnade and the rainbow fountain in front of the administration building

Present Situation

Kyung Hee campus, located at the foot of Mt. Kohwang to the northeast of the capital city of Seoul, has a total area of 300 acres. The campus is noted for its architectural grace and unrivaled natural beauty which give to the entire area a parklike appearance. This beautiful campus site contains various buildings that house the eleven independent colleges and their attached schools. It also contains such as Kyung Hee Medical Center established with medical facilities of high world standard, the Library, the Professors' Research Hotel, the Gymnasium, the Student Union Building, and the Audio-visual Center.

Kyung Hee School includes eleven colleges, a women's junior college, three graduate schools and seven separate attached schools. The attached schools of various scholastic levels have been founded in order to substantiate a consistent education in accordance with the educational philosophy of Kyung Hee.

The eleven colleges include with 36 departments; the graduate school with 18 departments for the Master's course and 8 departments for the Doctorate course. This school is further supplemented by the sixteen research institutes, including the Korean Institute of Developing Area Studies, the Research Center for Land Development.

The tower of School motto





Mammoth building of Kyung Hee Medical Center



*Prof. Chong Yul Kim
Director
Medical Center*



Prof. Jung Jae Kim O.M.D. Ph.D
Director of Oriental Hospital



Prof. Moon Jae Lee O.M.D.
Vice-Director of Oriental Hospital



Assis. Prof. Won Sik Il Hong O.M.D.
Chairman of Oriental Medical Dept.



Assoc. Prof. In Sang Pak O.M.D.
Director of C.V.A. Center



Assoc. Prof. Yong Tae Choe, O.M.D., M.O.M.(left) and Assist. Yun Ho Lee, O.M.D. (right) Dept. of Acupuncture & Moxibustion
A patient of knee joint arthritis receives acupuncture treatment.



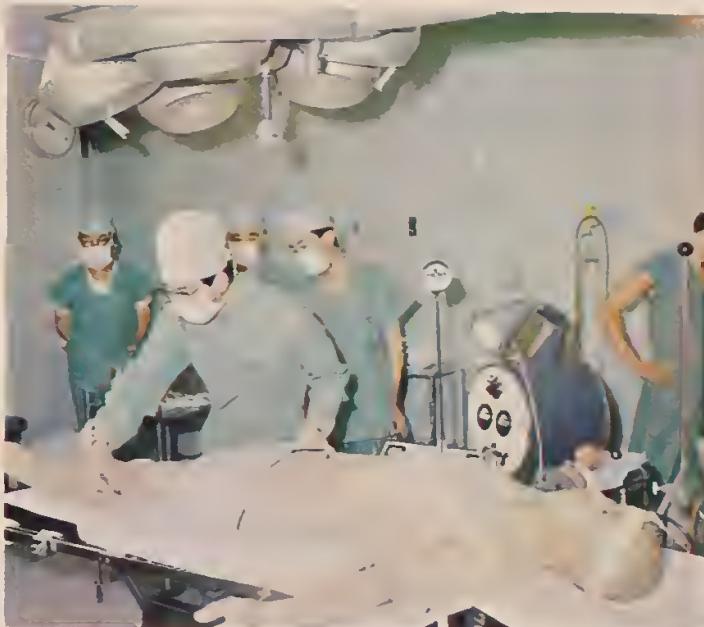
Various kinds of acupuncture needles



The nine kinds of acupuncture needles in ancient times



*Various kinds of acupuncture needles and moxibustion equipment:
acupuncture doll, moxa, venesection apparatus and moxacauterization
apparatus.*



*Acupuncture anesthesia for the surgical operation
of appendicitis*



*Acupuncture anesthesia for the appendectomy was
succeeded by the team of acupuncture & moxibustion.*



*Assist. Prof. Soo Ho Lee, O.M.D., M.O.M., M.P.H.
Dept. of Acupuncture & Moxibustion
A chronic gastric patient receives acupuncture and
moxibustion therapy.*



Assist. Prof. Heon Jae Park, O.M.D.
Dept. of Internal Medicine(Oriental)
Medical diagnosis for a patient with abdominal pains



Assist. Prof. Bon Hong Gu, O.M.D., M.D.
Dept. of Pediatrics
Medical diagnosis for a patient with gastric pains



Assist. Prof. Wan Hee Kim, O.M.D., M.O.M.
Dept. of Hysiology(Oriental)
Biopsy of rabbit

*Instructor Sang In Lee, O.M.D.(left) and Assist. Dog Gyun Ahn,
O.M.D. Dept. of Herbology
Preparing medical plant samples*



*Assist. Prof. Hay In Lee, O.M.D., M.O.M.
Dept. of Anatomy Lab. experiment*



*Assist. Prof. Weon Sig Hong, O.M.D., M.O.M.
Dept. of Ancient Oriental Medicine Literature
Cataloging ancient oriental medicine texts*



*Assist. Prof. Jeon Jun Mun, O.M.D., M.O.M.
Dept. of Pathology(Oriental)
Research for the development of an apparatus for the location
of meridian points and for disease diagnosis*

Instructor Byeong Yun Chae, O.M.D., M.O.M.
Dept. of Oriental Surgery and E.N.T.
Medical diagnosis of deaf-mutism



Research of pulse diagnosis with a pulse-checking apparatus



Checking the identification of points on the meridian



Emergency care for cerebral apoplexy at the "Paralysis Center" of the Oriental Medicine Hospital



Pre-treatment examination of a patient using a point-investigation apparatus



Light therapy for a patient at physical therapy room



Finger pressing therapy for a patient



Daily morning in the visit to the wardroom patients by the team of oriental medicine doctors



Laboratory at the Oriental Hospital



Processing of natural herbs into tablets and pills



Preparation of herb drugs



The preparation of various types of herb drugs



Shaking therapy for a paralysis patient

Oriental Medicine and Kyung Hee University

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1. AN INTRODUCTION TO ORIENTAL MEDICINE

The term "Oriental medicine" signifies a peculiar medical field of study developed and practiced by Orientals, which is in sharp contrast to the Western medicine practiced in many Eastern parts of the world. It may be thus contrasted with the term "Occidental medicine" which has been developed in the Western world.

The history of Oriental medical science dates back to the very beginning of the life history of the Chinese people; therefore, its entire development covers a period of well over five thousands years. During the Ko-koo-ryo Dynasty (founded in 517 A.D.) this medical science was introduced into Korea. The Oriental medical classics in Korea such as *Han-yag-jip-seong-bang* (漢藥集成方 1392 A.D.), *Dong-eui-bo-gam* (東醫寶鑑 1613 A.D.), *Acupuncture and Moxibustion Treatment* (鍼灸經脈方 1644 A.D.), *Sa-arm Acupuncture and Moxibustion* (舍臂鍼灸), and *Sa-sang-eui-hag*, (四象 鍼灸) are compiled editions of aggregated, comprehensive medical knowledge of the Lee Dynasty.

3,000 Oriental medical doctors with licences issued by the government are now being in practice in Korea. They have formed the Organization of Oriental Doctors Association of Korea, which functions under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Oriental medicine holds that phenomena that mark between health and sickness are related on the whole to the universe. Thus, health and disease are due to the balance or imbalance of the living forces which make up the universe. The theories of Oriental medicine are based upon Oriental philosophy, the cardinal being the theory of dual forces – *Eum* and *Yang*, or negativeness and positiveness. Oriental medicine derives from a synthetic theory characterized by the marmony of macrocosm (sky), Earth, and microcosm (human being). These factors can be called Trinity Theory. That is, Oriental medicine belongs to the sphere of metaphysics, and only through metaphysical approach could the vital phenomena of that particular medicine be studied.

Diseases stem from how we manipulate our physical environment, and how we react to an altered environment — a view embodied in the ancient Chinese philosophy of Taoism developed during the century before the birth of Christ.

Hwang-Jae (黃帝 ; Yellow Emperor) was an emperor of China more than four thousand and six hundred years ago. He discoursed with his minister, Gi-Baeg (岐伯), upon topics of such an extensive range of medical knowledge as physiology, pathology, diagnostics, acupuncture and moxibustion (acupuncture meridians), herb as well as basic common principles of Oriental medicine. This discourse was duly recorded in *Nae-Gyeong*, a book written by scholars of the Han Dynasty about twenty-five centuries later. Hwang-Jae was beyond doubt a pioneer in the field of Chinese medical science.

Oriental medicine maintains that health depends on the proper balance among various influences originating from different organs of the human body, while, if this normal equilibrium is disturbed, illness results. According to *Hwang-Jae Nae-Gyeong* (Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine), disease results when man is out of balance with his environment. His recovery depends upon adjustment of the ratio between *Eum* or the negative cosmic force and *Yang* or the positive.

An endeavor to vest this science of immemorial time with modern out-look is being feverishly made in countries behind the iron curtain as well as the free world. It is mainly to this end that the Division of Oriental Medicine of Kyung Hee University, a fully accredited academic institute of higher learning, exists.

2. MAJOR THEORIES OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE

Western orthodoxical medicine, which belongs to natural science, looks into and explains the structural and functional phenomena of human body by means of materialistic and analytical approach, while Oriental medicine strives to do the same thing through psychometaphysical, integral approach. This psycho-metaphysical approach could eventually be systematically advanced into psycho-physical science by future researches.

The important theory of Oriental medicine is the primary five-element doctrine of the *Eum* and *Yang*. These five elements represent water (水), fire (火), wood (木), metal (金), and earth (土). They are, when viewed from the standpoint of Oriental medical science, the symbolizing representation of "life energy" of nature in the process of evolution, formation, individualization of all creatures. The human body can be observed as microcosm, when compared with macrocosm; that is, a spot in the nature. And the above mentioned five elements are thought to represent essential "life energy" for the activities of the human body. In other words, they each represent one of the five viscera (parenchyma): water corresponds to kidney; fire to heart; wood to liver; metal or gold to lung; earth to spleen. At the same time, these five primary elements correspond to the functional systems of the human body (respiratory, digestive, circulatory, vegetative nervous system, etc.)

Since the physiological functions of these five viscera respectively correspond to each of the life forces represented by the universal primary elements and relative to the *Eum* and *Yang*, the Taoist concept of universal opposites

existing throughout nature, diseases are treated and cured by means of appropriate adjustment of the imbalanced state of the *Eum* and *Yang*. When such a treatment is applied, the five elements are automatically adjusted in accordance with the "antagonism law (相剋法則), which instantly regulates life forces mechanism. However, in normal conditions of the body, these five elements are kept adjusted according to the "synergetism law" (相生法則), which help maintain the normalcy of the elements. The "synergetism law" refers to the mutual cooperation of the various organs and functional system of the human body. An explanation of the antagonism and synergetism laws is also possible in modern physiological terms.

The major characteristics between the two medical fields, (Oriental and Western) may be enumerated as follows:

Oriental Medicine	Western Medicine
1. Based on metaphysics of Oriental natural philosophy	Based on natural science;
2. Intuitive observation;	Experimental observation;
3. Functional observation;	Materialistic observation;
4. Supporting natural healing force in the human body;	Artificial treatment;
5. General treatment;	Local treatment;
6. Synthetic approach;	Analytic approach;
7. Metaphysical and phenomenological view point;	Anatomical and histological view point;
8. Internal medicine treatment;	Surgical treatment;
9. Aetiological treatment;	Allopathic treatment;
10. Emphasis on symptomology;	Division of diseases;

3. THE CONTRIBUTION OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEDICINE

Prior to 1877, the year when the Western medicine was first introduced to this country, health and social welfare program was exclusively the domain of Oriental medicine. At present, about 3,000 Oriental medical doctors are in practice in this country alone, and their records of achievements are noteworthy in the area of health management and its advancement. Although there are many modern hospitals (Western) in Korea, roughly half of the total patients still seek Oriental medical doctors. This is partly because they are aware that antibiotic, chemical components, which make up most of Western-style drugs, frequently cause unfavorable side-effects, while Oriental medicine none. Although we do acknowledge the overwhelming contribution that Western medicine has made to modern medical science, we cannot overlook the heated debate in relation to the side-effects of chemical drugs. As proven scientifically, Oriental herbs, acupuncture and moxibustion treatment have none of such malignant side reaction on the human body. Among others, Gyeong-Rag method (acupuncture and moxibustion meridians) has wrought wonders in curing diseases relating to internal medicine, surgery and even psychiatry. Recently, acupuncture anesthesia for the surgical operation is being discussed throughout the world. Among its advantages can be enumerated the lack of interruption for the patient's hydration, post-operative nausea, vomiting and pain. As was widely demonstrated in many part of the world this method is very convenient and readily available.

Acupuncture and moxacauterization are very important part of medical treatment. With them can be cured

diseases of neurotic system, rheumatoid arthritis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). The basis underlying such treatment is Gyeong-Rag system, which is dermal totality of every metabolism in the viscera and is topological physiology in energetic pathology and neurology on the skin. It is also a biophysics and body mechanic which regards the human body as an energetic equilibrium system. Cauterization with moxa and puncturing the flesh has chiefly been adopted today as the method of adjustment of Gyeong-Rag or acupuncture meridians.

In modernizing Oriental medicine, emphasis is put on how to manufacture useful and effective drugs from crude herbs. Ephedrine, for instance, is made from medical herbs. It has been also demonstrated that Ginseng, Radix, an excellent tonic, is very valuable in the treatment of certain symptoms such as inertia, weakness and fatigue. Medical plants and herbs are now being turned into instant drugs, tablets and extracts at the Institute of Oriental Medicine, Kyung Hee University. Cervi Cornu (deer's horn or hart's horn) serves as valuable medicine for patients whose health is failing. Ginseng Radix, however, can cure T.B., Liver-cirrhosis, and baldness. It is our hope that in the practice of acupuncture anesthesia, herbs, endocrinology, and psychosomatic medicine, these two medicines (Western and Oriental) may find a common ground for the joint researches. In Kyung Hee University, the two branches are jointly conducting numerous researches in the medical field. It is believed that further development of Oriental herbs and acupuncture anesthesia could make greater contribution to mankind.

4. ACUPUNCTURE & MOXIBUSTION

The domination of Oriental medicine by the theories

of cosmogony finds its strongest expression in the two ancient methods of healing: acupuncture and moxibustion. At the time when the Nae-Gyeong was composed both these treatments must have been well, for although there are numerous references containing indications for their use, there is very little information concerning the method of their application and no reference at all containing those basic instructions which would have been inevitably necessary, had the Nae-Gyeong itself introduced these methods. Hence one must have recourse to additional works on the subject in order to receive a complete picture of these important means of treatment, which have remained in use up to the present day.

The application of acupuncture, which is also called "needling", consists of the insertion of needles of various materials and shapes into particular points of the body. The Nae-Gyeong mentions the use of nine kinds of needles, the length varies from 3 to 24 cm. In ancient times these needles were made of flint, later of gold, silver, steel, iron, or stainless steel.

The points of acupuncture are distributed all over the body, the head and the extremities and represent strategic points along the twelve channels or main ducts. According to Oriental medicine these channels are what might be designated as the "outside" controls and are intimately connected with the organs and viscera. The channels are supposed to be deeply set in the muscles and not in direct connection with the blood vessels.

As may be remembered from the earlier discussion of the oriental theory of angiology and splanchnology, there exists a fixed interrelationship between various organs of

the body: the lungs are connected with the large intestines and the skin; the stomach is connected with the spleen and the muscles; the heart is connected with the small intestine and the blood vessels, the bladder is connected with the kidney and filtration, the pericardium is connected with the triple warmer (three burning space) and the whole body of the gall bladder is connected with the liver and the army general, the connections themselves are created by the supposed existences of the system of the meridian, the function of which is to cause circulation of the blood and air, to moisten the bones and ligament and to lubricate the joints.

The twelve main meridians come in pairs and are arranged; symmetrically on the left and the right side of the body. Six meridians or vessels belong to the principle of *Eum* and six to the principle of *Yang* so that two vessels are attributed to each of the three subdivisions of *Eum* and *Yang*. The names of the vessels indicate their respective affinities to the elemental forces and to particular organs of the body.

As mentioned above, these meridians are deeply imbeded in the muscles; however at three hundred and sixty-five points, they emerge to the surface and thus present the points for needling. The number three hundred sixty-five is significant, for it parallels the days of the year as well as the muscular junctions of the body.

The confidence in the therapeutic value of acupuncture is closely connected with the belief in the forces that created the world and whose interaction cause the balance within the universe and within the body. These forces, *Eum* and *Yang*, theoretically supposed to balance each other completely but are, in reality, in a constant state of

conquest and defeat, of ebb and flow, as it is expressed in nature in the change from day to night. Within the body, too, the distribution of the two elemental forces is uneven.

The complicated relationship of the dual power with the various parts of the body can function smoothly only if the flux of *Eum* and *Yang* is uninterrupted. When there is stagnation in certain parts of the body and hence a deficiency in others, the result is disease. The twelve meridians are the supposed carriers of the two cosmic forces, and if stagnation occurs it takes place within these meridians. It is thought that by puncturing the meridians at those points which are connected with the diseased organ, the evil air that caused the stagnation is forced to escape and circulation can set in again.

Moxa., or moxibustion, has a purpose similar to acupuncture, that is, to bring into proper balance the flow of *Eum* and *Yang*. Moxibustion (ignipuncture) which is based on heat is therefore of the nature of *Yang*. It is very highly recommended in all diseases which are caused by the dis-equilibrium of *Eum*.

The practice of moxibustion consists of the application to the skin of combustible cones of powdered leaves of *Artemisia Vulgaris*. These cones are placed on particular spots and are ignited; they are extinguished only after they burn down to the skin and a blister is formed. But moxa can sometimes also be applied at the acupuncture points after the needle has been withdrawn.

The practice of orthodox Oriental medicine has continued to the present day without major changes ever since

the Hwang-Jae-Nae-Gyeong-So-Mun was composed. The taking of the pulse is still the most important means of diagnosis. Medicines derived from the mineral, animal and vegetable kingdoms, though more numerous and more specific than described in the Nae-Gyeong, are still applied according to the elemental principles that are the basis of Oriental cosmogony. And even the practice of acupuncture and moxibustion has survived, despite the fact that these treatment must be exceedingly painful to the patient.

The Five Elements and the Eum and Yang

The theory of the five elements (O-Heng 五行) is no doubt of Chinese origin and its existence in ancient times proven by many old documents. The essence of this ancient tradition is that *Eum* and *Yang*, in addition to exerting their dual power, subdivided into water, fire, metal, wood, and earth. Man, who was said to be the product of heaven and earth by the interaction of *Eum* and *Yang*, also contains, therefore, the five elements. This close relationship between the five elements and the human body was also extended to human actions.

The sequence of the five elements varies according to the viewpoint with which they are enumerated, for they are said to destroy one another and to create one another. The Nae-Gyeong explains the mutual victories of the elements in the following manner: "Wood brought in contact with metal is felled; fire brought in contact with water is extinguished; earth brought in contact with wood is penetrated; metal brought in contact with fire is dissolved; water brought in contact with earth is halted". Thus the sequence of subjugation is:

metal subjugates wood, wood subjugates earth, earth

subjugates water, water subjugates fire, fire subjugates, metal

The sequence of creation is;

metal creates water, water creates wood, wood creates fire, fire creates earth, earth creates metal

The five elements were also distributed over the seasons, i.e., each element was attached to a particular season; wood belonged to spring, fire belonged to summer, metal belonged to fall and water belonged to winter.

According to the Nae-Gyeong man has six "viscera" (六臟) and six "bowels" (六腑). The viscera are the heart, the spleen, the lungs, the liver the pericardium and the kidneys. They are credited with the capacity of storing, but not of elimination. They determine the functions of all the other parts of the body, including the bowels, and also of the spiritual resources and emotions. The six bowels, which are held to have the capacity of elimination but not of storing, are the gall bladder, the stomach, the large intestine, the small intestines, the bladder, and the three foci, or three burning space (triple warmer).

The Yang (positive) and Eum (negative) are conceived of as two mutually complementary principles of forces, of which the Yang represents masculinity, light, warmth, dryness, hardness, activity, etc., while the Eum represents femininity, darkness, cold, moisture, softness, passivity, etc. All natural phenomena result from the ceaseless interplay of these two forces. Also conspicuous in Chinese cosmology are the Five Elements, which are earth, wood, metal, fire, and water, and which are regarded as abstract forces rather than as the actual embodiment of these substances. Each element is believed to follow its preceding element in a fixed sequence, and hence each period of history is regarded

as having flourished under the aegis of some one particular element. Extensive correlations are also made, as we shall see, of the Five Elements with the five directions (Four compass points plus the center), four seasons, five primary colors, five tastes, five notes of the scale, etc.

The Meridians

The Nae-Gyeong describes the meridians under the following five headings: twelve main meridians, fifteen connecting meridians, twelve meridian muscles, twelve meridian divergencies and eight extra meridians. Each of the five groups is sub-divided into about twelve section for each category of meridian.

Recognition of what are called the "meridians" of the human body is one of the fundamentals of the theory and practice of acupuncture, the form of medical treatment originally developed in ancient China, but now gradually finding a respected place in Western medicine.

The meridians need to be conceived as the paths of circulation and influence of certain forms of essential energy called in Oriental medicine Gi -- (vital energy in the body. The meridians are the pathways along which flows the essence of vitality. This flow of essential energy, Gi, along the meridians, might in reality be a wave of electrical depolarisation travelling along the circulation channels of Gi and Hyeol (blood, nutritional elements, circulatory system). The meridians are in direct relationship with such vital phenomena as growth, metabolism, nutrition of the Six viscera, six bowels, the circulatory systems and of the nervous systems.

The meridians can be best regarded as a communications system, a system consisting basically of meridian complexes, each being associated with a particular physiological unit of the body, the units being the twelve basic

organs distinguished as such in Oriental medicine, i.e., the lungs, the large intestine, the stomach, the spleen, the heart, the small intestine, the bladder the kidneys, the pericardium, the triple warmer, the gall bladder and the liver. The Oriental medicine normally speak of the meridians in pairs and they distinguish the members of each pair by reference to the arm or leg, thus indicating the main location of the particular meridian instead of the particular organ to which it is related:

Sunlight Yang (Yang-Myeong)	<i>arm-large intestine</i> <i>leg - stomach</i>
Lesser Yang	<i>arm - triple warmer</i> <i>leg - gall bladder</i>
Greater Yang	<i>arm - small intestine</i> <i>leg - bladder</i>
Greater Eum	<i>arm - lung</i> <i>leg - spleen</i>
Absolute Eum	<i>arm - pericardium (circulation sex)</i> <i>leg - liver</i>
Lesser Eum	<i>arm - heart</i> <i>leg - kidney</i>

When the function of a meridian becomes either debilitated or overstressed, changes are reflected in both the internal organs, in the circulatory system and in the nervous system. In turn, any change or dysfunction of an internal organ can be controlled through the meridians where the vital energy maintains an intimate relationship

to both stress and to disability. The therapy is directed toward stimulating or depressing the energy in the meridians concerned; to do this, the disorder or disequilibrium must be diagnosed and its cause located through a study of the pulse.

"The means whereby man is created, the means whereby disease occurs, the means whereby man is cured, the means whereby disease arise: the twelve meridians are the basis of all theory and treatment". (Nae-Gyeong)

The foundation of acupuncture rests upon the relationship that exists between a specific area on the surface of the skin and a specific organ.

Although the meridians are the very foundation of acupuncture, they cannot be satisfactorily explained by comparing them with the neural pathways or the vascular networks. Such an explanation would not fall within the spirit of Oriental medicine. Even though dissection may clearly show both nerves and vessels, as we have said, the meridians cannot be discovered by this technique.

"The harmony of the energy must be directed in order to regulate the vital force; for that reason it is necessary to penetrate the Eum-Yang". The profound understanding of the existence of the meridians lies within this concept of the Eum-Yang.

Twelve Main Meridians

I. *Su-Tae-Eum-Pye-Gyeong (The Arm Greater Eum Lung Meridian)*

The meridian commences on the upper body at the second interclavicular space; it mounts slightly before de-

scending to the armpit and the inside of the arm along which it continues to end at the tip of the thumb. The meridian of the lungs is bilateral and has eleven points.

II. *Su-Yang-Myeong-Dae-Jang-Gyeong (The Arm Yang-Myeong - Sunlight - Large Intestine Meridian)*

The meridian commences at the tip of the index finger from where it mounts the outside of the arm, over the shoulder and the side of the neck to end at a point near the nose. The meridian of the Large Intestine is bilateral and has twenty points.

III. *Jog-Yang-Myeong-Wi-Gyeong (The Leg Yang-Myeong - Sunlight - Stomach Meridian)*

The meridian commences on the face; the trajectory descends down the front of the thorax and abdomen, down the outer surface of the leg to end at the tip of the second toe. The meridian of the Stomach is bilateral and has forty-five points.

IV. *Jog-Tae-Eum-Bi-Gyeong (The Leg Greater Eum Spleen Meridian)*

The meridian commences at the tip of the great toe where it mounts the inside surface of the leg up the front of the trunk to end at a point upon the thorax.

The meridian of Spleen is bilateral and has twenty-one points.

V. *Su-So-Eum-Sim-Gyeong (The Arm Lesser Eum Heart Meridian)*

The meridian commences near the armpit and descends along the internal surface of the arm to end at the tip of the little finger.

The meridian of the Heart is bilateral and has nine points.

VI. *Su-Tae-Yang-So-Jang-Gyeong (The Arm Greater Yang Small Intestine Meridian)*

The meridian commences at the tip of the little finger and mounts along the outside surface of the arm, passes behind the shoulder, over the scapula, mounts the neck to the face to end at a point near the ear.

The Meridian of Small Intestine is bilateral and has nineteen points.

VII. *Jog-Tae-Yang-Bang-Gwang-Gyeong (The Leg Greater Yang Bladder Meridian)*

This is the longest of all twelve main meridians and eight extra meridians. The meridian commences upon the face and contours the head to the back of the neck from where it descends the vertebral column to the coccyx; to remounts to the scapula and descends again along a line parallel to the first trajectory, descends down the back part of the leg to the malleolus from where it follows the outer edge of the foot to end at the fifth toe.

The meridian of the Bladder is bilateral and has sixty-seven points.

VIII. *Jog-So-Eum-Sin-Gyeong (The Leg Lesser Eum Kidney Meridian)*

The meridian commences at the sole of the foot from where it mounts the length of the leg and thigh and the front of the abdomen and thorax to end at a point below the clavicle. The meridian of the Kidney is bilateral and has twenty-seven points.

IX. *Su-Gweol-Eum-Sim-Po-Gyeong (The Arm absolute Eum*

Pericardium - Heart Constrictor - Meridian)

The meridian commences at a point near nipple from where it descends along the inside of the arm to end at the tip of the second finger.

The meridian of the Pericardium (Heart-Constrictor) is bilateral and has nine points.

X. *Su-So-Yang-Sam-Cho-Gyeong (The Arm Lesser Eum Triple Warmer - Three Heater - Meridian)*

The meridian commences at the tip of the third finger, mounts the back of the arm to pass over the shoulder and up the neck to the head where it contours the ear and the temple to end at the outer edge of the eyebrow.

The meridian of the Triple Warmer (Three Heater) is bilateral and has twenty-three points.

XI. *Jog-So-Yang-Dam-Gyeong (The Leg Lesser Yang Gall Bladder Meridian)*

The meridian commences at the face, contours the head to the mastoid, goes forward again and then over the head to the back of the neck, to the axilla, down the front of the thorax and abdomen, down the inside of the leg to end at the tip of the fourth toe.

The meridian of the Gall Bladder is bilateral and has forty-four points.

XII. *Jog-Gweol-Eum-Gan-Gyeong (The Leg Absolute Eum Liver Meridian)*

The meridian commences at the tip of the first toe mounts along the inside surface of the leg and thigh, along the trunk to terminate at a point on the thorax.

The meridian of the Liver is bilateral and has fourteen points.

The Eight Extra Meridians

EI. Dog-Maeg-Gyeong (*The Governing Vessel Meridian*)

The meridian commences at a point on the coccyx and mounts the back along the vertebral column, over the head to end on the upper gum.

The meridian of the Governing Vessel is unilateral and has twenty-eight points.

EII. Im-Maeg-Gyeong (*The Conception Vessel Meridian*)

The meridian commences of a point on the perineum and ascends along the front of the body to end at the lower lip. The meridian of the conception vessel is unilateral and has twenty-four points.

EIII. Chung-Maeg (*The Penetrating Vessel*)

This meridian together with the Im-Maeg-Gyeong arises in the uterus. It ascends the Coccyx, sacrum and lower lumber spine, where it acts as the "Sea" of Meridian. The superficial part goes over the groin at Gi-Chung S 30 and then up the Kidney meridian from Hoeng-Gol K 11 to Yu-Mun K 21. Thereafter it goes over the thorax and throat to encircle the mouth.

The point of the Chung-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Stomach and Kidney Meridians.

EIV. Dae-Maeg (*The Girdle Vessel*)

The meridian encircles the body at the level of the waist--Dae-Maeg G 26, O-Chu G 27, and Yu-Do G 28.

The points of the Dae-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Gall Bladder Meridian.

EV. Yang-Gyo-Maeg (*The Yang Heel Vessel*)

The meridian begins near the external malleolus at Sin-Maeg B 62, then goes to Bog-Sam B 61, Bu-Yang B 59,

up the leg to Yang-Bo G 38, Go-Geo-Ryo (Thigh-Geo-Ryo) G 29, over the lateral side of the body to No-Su SI 10, Gyeon-U LI 15, Geo-Gol LI 16, over the neck and face via In-Yeong S 9, Ji-Chang S 4, Myeon-Geo-Ryo (Face-Geo-Ryo) S 3, Seung-Eub S 1, Jeong-Myeong B 1 to end at Pung-Ji G 20.

The points of the Yang-Gyeo-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Bladder, Gall Bladder, Small Intestine, Large Intestine and Stomach Meridian.

EVI. Eum-Gyo-Maeg (*The Eum Heel Vessel*)

The meridian begins on the medial side of the foot near Yeon-Gog K 2, goes to Tae-Gye K 3, Jo-Hae K 6, Gyo-Sin K 8 and up the leg, abdomen and thorax, to the super-clavicular fossa near Gyeol-Bun S 12. Thence it goes in front of In-Yeong S 9, to the medial corner of the eye at Jeong-Myeong B 1.

The points of the Eum-Gyo-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Kidney, Stomach and Bladder Meridian.

EVII. Yang-Yu-Maeg (*The Yang Linking Vessel*)

The meridian starts below the lateral malleolus at Geum-Mun B 63, then goes up the lateral side of the body to Yang-Gyo G 35, Go-Geo-Ryo (Thigh-Geo-Ryo) G 29 and II-Weol G 24. Then from II-Weol G 24 it passes behind the shoulder to Bi-No LI 14, No-Hoe T 13, No-Su SI 10, Cheon-Ryo T 15, Dam-Gyeon-Jeong (Gall-Bladder-Gyeon-Jeong) G 21, Du-Yu S 8, Bon-Sin G 13, Yang-Baeg G 14, Du-Im-Eub (Head-Im-Eub) G 15, Mog-Chang G 16, Jeong-Yeong G 17, Seung-Lyeong G 18, Noe-Gong G 19, Pung-Ji G 20, Pung-Bu GV 16 to end at A-Mun GV 15.

The points of the Yang-Yu-Maeg Meridian consist of some of the Bladder, Gall Bladder, Large Intestine, Triple

Wamer, Small Intestine, Stomach, and Dog-Maeg Meridians.

EVIII. Eum-Yu-Maeg (*The Eum Linking Vessel*)

The meridian starts on the medial side of the lower leg at Chug-Bin K 9, ascending the thigh and abdomen, through Bu-Sa Sp 13, Dae-Hoeng Sp 15, Bog-Ae Sp 16, Bog-Gi-Mun (Abdomen-Gi-Mun) Liv 14, and then over the chest to Cheon-Dol CV 22, to end at the larynx at Yeom-Cheon CV 23.

The points of the Eum-Yu-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Kidney, Spleen, Liver and Im-Maeg Meridians.

Standardization of the Meridians and Acupuncture Points

According to the Nae-Gyeong, which is the earliest oriental medicine textbook on record, there are 365 acupuncture points on the meridians in the human body. The human body can be regarded as a microcosm with many similarities and relationships to the larger macrocosm of the universe.

However there are some disagreements regarding the number of acupuncture points in other textbooks written later in other parts of the Orient. Each country's oriental medicine scholars used acupuncture point numbers in their own way and their own style.

Because each country used a different number of acupuncture points, many complicated problems have arisen in the study of acupuncture and moxibustion.

The author would like to see this problem resolved by the different countries reaching an agreement concerning the number of acupuncture points and the meridian terminology.

Such a standardization would greatly benefit future research in the fields of acupuncture and moxibustion.

The number of acupuncture points in the twelve main meridians is 309 per side for a total of 618 in all. The total number of unique acupuncture points in the eight extra meridians is 52. Special note should be taken that these are the same 52 point that compose the Governing vessel and the Conception vessel meridians. The 309 unilateral points in the twelve main meridians and the 52 points in the eight extra meridians total 361 points. The 618 bilateral points in the twelve main meridians and the 52 point in the eight extra meridians total 670 points.

The number of acupuncture point in the twelve main meridians

1. The meridian of the Lungs is bilateral and each side contains 11 points.
2. The meridian of the Large of Intestine is bilateral and each side contains 20 points.
3. The meridian of the Stomach is bilateral and each side contains 45 points.
4. The meridian of the Spleen is bilateral and each side contains 21 points.
5. The meridian of the Heart is bilateral and each side contains 9 points.
6. The meridian of the Small Intestine is bilateral and each side contains 19 points.
7. The meridian of the Bladder is bilateral and each side contains 67 points.
8. The meridian of the Kidney is bilateral and each side contains 27 points.

9. The meridian of the Pericardium (Heart Constrictor) is bilateral and each side contains 9 points.
10. The meridian of the Triple Warmer is bilateral and each side contains 23 points.
11. The meridian of the Gall Bladder is bilateral and each side contains 44 points.
12. The meridian of the Liver is bilateral and each side contains 14 points.

The number of acupuncture point in the eight extra meridians

1. The meridian of the Governing vessel is unilateral and has 28 points.
2. The meridian of the Conception vessel is unilateral and has 24 points.

The points of the Chung-Maeg, Dae-Maeg, Yang-Gyo-Maeg, Eum-Gyo-Maeg, Yang-Yu-Maeg, and Eum-Yu-Maeg meridians consist of some points from the twelve main meridians and the Governing and Conception vessel meridians.

The author would like to recommend this nomenclature system as a basis for a world-wide standardization of acupuncture terminology. Such a standardization is drastically needed for the research conducted in various countries to be readily accessible to the researchers in all other countries.

The Twelve Main Meridians

No.	Romanization of Korean Letters and English Name	Abbreviation	Number of Meridians Points	Total	Remarks
I.	Su-Tae-Eum-Pye-Gyeong, The Arm Greater Eum Lung Meridian	I. L. Lu. P	11 x 2	22	Bilateral
II.	Su-Yang-Myeong-Dae-Jang-Gyeong, The Arm Yang-Myeong Large Intestine Meridian	II. LI. Di. GI.	20 x 2	40	Bilateral
III.	Jog-Yang-Myeong-Wi-Gyeong, The Leg Yang-Myeong Stomach Meridian	III. S. M. E.	45 x 2	90	Bilateral
IV.	Jog-Tae-Eum-Bi-Gyeong, The Leg Greater Eum Spleen Meridian	IV. Sp. MP. RP.	21 x 2	42	Bilateral
V.	Su-So-Eum-Sim-Gyeong, The Arm Lesser Eum Heart Meridian	V. H. C. Ht.	9 x 2	18	Bilateral
VI.	Su-Tae-Yang-So-Jang-Gyeong, The Arm Greater Yang Small Intestine Meridian	VI. SI. Dü. IG.	19 x 2	38	Bilateral
VII.	Jog-Tae-Yang-Bang-Gwang-Gyeong, The Leg Greater Yang Bladder Meridian	VII. B. V. Ve.	67 x 2	134	Bilateral
VIII.	Jog-So-Eum-Sin-Gyeong, The Leg Lesser Eum Kidney Meridian	VIII. K. N. R.	27 x 2	54	Bilateral
IX.	Su-Gweol-Eum-Sim-Po-Gyeong, The Arm Absolute Eum Pericardium Meridian	IX. P. CS. Cx. HC. M.d.H. KS. MC.	9 x 2	18	Bilateral
X.	Su-So-Yang-Sam-Cho-Gyeong, The Arm Lesser Yang Triple Warmer (Three Heater) Meridian	X. T. TH. TW. 3E. TR.	23 x 2	46	Bilateral
XI.	Jog-So-Yang-Dam-Gyeong, The Leg Lesser Yang Gall Bladder Meridian	XI. G. GB. VB.	44 x 2	88	Bilateral
XII.	Jog-Gweol-Eum-Gan-Gyeong, The Leg Absolute Eum Liver Meridian	XII. Liv. Le. F.	14 x 2	28	Bilateral
	Total		309 x 2	618	Bilateral

I. 수태음폐경(手太陰肺經) 11穴, 左右 合 22穴.

Su-Tae-Eum-Pye-Gyeong(I. L. Lu. P) 11 Point \times 2 = 22

The Arm Greater Eum Lung Meridian(L) Der Lungen-Meridian(Lu)
 Die dunkelste der Hand. Schatten-Seite der Hand. Le Meridien des Poumons(P) Circulus meridiāni Pulmonis ("Yin" magna manūs)
 Bilateral "Inn". Speicherorgan.
 Richtung des Energiestroms(Zentrifugal): Kommt vom Meridian der Leber,
 geht zum Meridian des Dickdarms.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 Romanizat on of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
I 1 or L 1	중부	中府	Jung-bu	肺募 Lung Mo(Alarm) point
I 2 or L 2	운문	雲門	Un-Mun	
I 3 or L 3	천부	天府	Cheon-Bu	
I 4 or L 4	협백	俠白	Hyeob-Baeg	
I 5 or L 5	척택	尺澤	Cheog-Taeg	合·水(Hab. Water)
I 6 or L 6	공최	孔最	Gong-Choe	部(Geug. Cracked Point)
I 7 or L 7	열절	列缺	Yeol-Gyeol	(Nag. Connective 絡 Point)
I 8 or L 8	경거	經渠	Gyeong-Geo	經·金(Gyeong Metal)
I 9 or L 9	태연	太淵	Tae-Yeon	眞·原·上(Su & Weon· Source. Earth)
I 10 or L 10	어제	魚際	Eo-Je	榮·火(Hyeong. Fire)
I 11 or L 11	소상	少商	So-Sang	井·木(Jeong Wood)

II. 수양명대장경(手陽明大腸經) 20穴, 左右 合 40穴.

Su-Yang-Myeong-Dae-Jang-Gyeong(II. LI. Di. GI)
 20 Point \times 2 = 40

The Arm Yang Myeong(Sunlight) Large Intestine Meridian(LI).
 Der Dickdarm-Meridian(Di). Die hellste Yang-Seite der Hand.
 Le Meridien du Gros Intestin(GI).
 Circulus meridiani intestini Crassi ("Yang" Clārus manūs).
 Bilateral "Yang" Werkstattorgan.
 Richtung des Energiestroms(Zentripetal): Kommt vom Meridian der Lungen,
 geht zum Meridian des Magens.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
II 1 or LI 1	상양	商陽	Sang-Yang	月·金(Jeong. Metal)
II 2 or LI 2	이간	二間	I-Gan	榮·水(Hyeong. Water)
II 3 or LI 3	삼간	三間	Sam-Gan	俞·木(Su. Wood)
II 4 or LI 4	합곡	合谷	Hab-Gog	原(Weon. Source)
II 5 or LI 5	양개	陽谿	Yang-Gye	経·火(Gyeong. Fire)
II 6 or LI 6	편려	偏歷	Pyeon-Lyeog	絡(Nag. Connective point)
II 7 or LI 7	온유	溫溜	On-yu	部(Geug. Cracked Point)
II 8 or LI 8	하림	下廉	Ha-Ryeom	
II 9 or LI 9	상령	上廉	Sang.Ryeom	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 로아자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
II 10 or LI 10	수삼리	手三里	Su-Sam-Ri Hand-Sam-Ri	
II 11 or LI 11	곡 지	曲 池	Gog-Ji	合・土(Hab. Earth)
II 12 or LI 12	주 료	肝 體	Ju-Ryo	
II 13 or LI 13	수오리	手五里	Su-O-Ri Hand-O-Ri	
II 14 or LI 14	비 노	臂 膚	Bi-No	
II 15 or LI 15	견 우	肩 骨	Gyeon-U	
II 16 or LI 16	거 골	巨 骨	Geo-Gol	
II 17 or LI 17	천 정	天 鼎	Cheon-Jeong	
II 18 or LI 18	부 돌	扶 突	Bu-Dol	
II 19 or LI 19	(鼻)화(豆)리	(鼻)禾 體	Bi-Hwa-Ryo Nose-Hwa-Ryo	
II 20 or LI 20	영 향	迎 香	Yeong-Hyang	

III. 족양명위경(足陽明胃經) 45穴, 左右 合 90穴.

Jog-Yang-Myeong-Wi-Gyeong(III. S.M. E.) 45 Point×2=90

The leg Yang Myeong (Sunlight Yang) Stomach Meridian (S)

Der Magen-Meridian(M). Die hellste Yang-Seite der Füße.
 The Meridien de L' Estomac(E). Circulus meridiāni Ventriculi ("Yang" Clārus per
 Bilateral "Yang" Werkstattorgan.
 pedis).
 Richtung des Energiestroms(Zentrifugal): Kommt vom Meridian des Dickdarm,
 geht zum Meridian Milz-Pankreas.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 로마자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
III 1 or S 1	승 읉	承 泣	Seung-Eub	
III 2 or S 2	사 백	四 白	Sa-Baeg	
III 3 or S 3	(면)거 료	(面)巨 體	Myeon-Geo-Ryo Face-Geo-Ryo	
III 4 or S 4	지 창	地 倉	Ji-Chang	
III 5 or S 5	대 영	大 迎	Dae-Yeong	
III 6 or S 6	협 거	頸 車	Hyeob-Geo	
III 7 or S 7	하 관	下 関	Ha-Gwan	
III 8 or S 8	두 유	頭 維	Du-Yu	
III 9 or S 9	인 영	人 迎	In-Yeong	
III 10 or S 10	수 돌	水 突	Su-Dol	
III 11 or S 11	기 사	氣 舍	Gi-sa	
III 12 or S 12	결 분	缺 盆	Gyeol-Bun	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 로마자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
III 13 or 14	기 호	氣 戸	Gi-Ho	
III 14 or 15	고 방	庫 房	Go-Bang	
III 15 or 16	옥 예	屋 翳	Og-Ye	
III 16 or 16	웅 창	膺 窓	Eung-Chang	
III 17 or 17	유 중	乳 中	Yu-Jung	
III 18 or 18	유 근	乳 根	Yu-Geun	
III 19 or 19	불 용	不 容	Bul-Yong	
III 20 or 20	승 만	承 滿	Seung-Man	
III 21 or 22	양 문	梁 門	Yang-Mun	
III 22 or 23	관 문	閨 門	Gwan-Mun	
III 23 or 23	태 을	太 乙	Tae-Eul	
III 24 or S 24	활육문	滑肉門	Hwal-Yug-Mun	
III 25 or S 25	천 추	天 枢	Cheon-Chu	大腸募穴(Large Intestine Mo(Alarm) Point)
III 26 or S 26	외 릉	外 陵	Oe-Leung	
III 27 or S 27	대 거	大 巨	Dae-Geo	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 로마자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
III 28 or S 28	수 도	水 道	Su-Do	
III 29 or S 29	귀 래	帰 来	Gwi-Rae	
III 30 or S 30	기 총	氣 衝	Gi-Chung	
III 31 or S 31	비 관	髀 閛	Bi-Gwan	
III 32 or S 32	복 토	伏 兜	Bog-To	
III 33 or S 33	음 시	陰 市	Eum-Si	
III 34 or S 34	양 구	梁 丘	Yang-Gu	鄰(Geug Cracked Point)
III 35 or S 35	독 비	犧 鼻	Dog-Bi	
III 36 or S 36	족 삼리	足 三 里	Jog-Sam-Ri Leg-Sam-Ri	合·土(Hab Earth)
III 37 or S 37	상 립(상 기하)	上 唇(上 基牙)	Sang-Ryeom Sang Geo-Heo	
III 38 or S 38	조 구	條 丘	Jo-Gu	
III 39 or S 39	하 립(하 기하)	下 唇(F 下基牙)	Ha-Ryeom Ha-Geo-Heo	
III 40 or S 40	풍 풍	豐 降	Pung Lyung	絡(Nag Connective Point)
III 41 or S 41	해 세	解 裂	Hae-Gye	経·火(Gyeong Fire)
III 42 o S 42	충 양	衝 陽	Chung-Yang	原(Wean. Source)
III 43 or S 43	합 곡	陷 谷	Ham-Gog	俞·木(Su. Wood)

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자表記 Romanization of Ko ean Letters	備考 Remarks
III 44 or S 44	내정	內庭	Nae-eong	榮·水(Hyeong Water)
III 45 or S 45	여태	癩兌	Yeo-Tae	井·金(Jeong. Metal)

IV. 족태음비경(足太陰脾經) 21穴, 左右合 42穴。

Jog-Tae-Eum-Bi-Gyeong (IV. SP. MP. RP) 21 Point×2=42

The Leg Greater Eum Spleen Meridian(SP).

Der Milz-Pancreas-Meridian(MP). Die dunkelste Schatten-Seite des Fußes

Le Méridien de La Rate-Pancrease(RP).

Circulus meridiāni Iienis ("Yin" magna pedis).

Bilateral "Inn" Speicherorgan.

Richtung des Energiestroms (Zentripetal): Kommt vom Meridian des Magens,
geht zum Meridian des Herzens.

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자表記 Romanization of Ko ean Letters	備考 Remarks
IV 1 or Sp 1	은백	隱白	Eun.Baeg	井·木(Jeong Wood)
IV 2 or Sp 2	대도	大都	Dae-Do	榮·火(Hyeong. Fire)
IV 3 or Sp 3	태백	太白	Tae-Baeg	俞·原·土(Su & Weon. Source. Earth)
IV 4 or Sp 4	공손	公孫	Gong-Son	絡(Nag. Connective Point)
IV 5 or Sp 5	상구	商丘	Sang-Gu	経·金(Gyeong Metal)
IV 6 or Sp 6	삼음교	三陰交	Sam-Eum-Gyo	

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
IV 7 or Sp 7	누곡	漏谷	Nu-Gog	
IV 8 or Sp 8	지기	地機	Ji-Gi	郤(Geug. Cracked Point)
IV 9 or Sp 9	음릉천	陰陵泉	Eum-Leung-Cheon	合·水(Hab. Water)
IV 10 or Sp 10	혈해	血海	Hyeol-Hae	
IV 11 or Sp 11	(각)기문	(脚)箕門	Gag-Gi-Mun Leg-Gi-Mun	
IV 12 or Sp 12	충문	衝門	Chung-Mun	
IV 13 or Sp 13	부사	府舍	Bu-Sa	
IV 14 or Sp 14	복결	腹結	Bog-Gyeol	
IV 15 or Sp 15	대횡	大橫	Dae-Hoeng	
IV 16 or Sp 16	복애	腹哀	Bog-Ae	
IV 17 or Sp 17	식두	食竇	Sig-Du	
IV 18 or Sp 18	천계	天谿	Cheon-Gye	
IV 19 or Sp 19	흉향	胸鄉	Hyung-Hyang	
IV 20 or Sp 20	주영	周榮	Ju-Yeong	
IV 21 or Sp 21	대포	大包	Dae-Po	大絡(Large Rag·Large Connective Point)

V. 수소음심경(手少陰心經) 9穴, 左右 合 18穴.

Su-So-Eum Sim-Gyeong(V. H. C. Ht) 9 Point × 2 = 18

The Arm Lesser Eum Heart Meridian(H).

Der Herz-Meridian(H). Die Kleine Schatten-Seite der Hand.

Le Méridien du Cœur(C). Circulus meridiāni Cordis ("Yin" parvæ manūs).

Bilateral "Inn", Speicherorgan.

Richtung des Energiestroms(Zentrifugal); Kommt vom Meridian des Milz-Pankreas, geht zum Meridian des Dünndarms.

VI. 수태양소장경(手太陽小腸經) 19穴, 左右 合 38穴.

Su-Tae-Yang-So-Jang-Gyeong(VI. SI. Dü. IG) 19 Point × 2 = 38

The Arm Greater Yang Small Intestine Meridian(SI).

Der Dünndarm-Meridian(DÜ). Die große Sonnen-Seite der Hand.

Le Méridien de L'Intestin Grèle(IG). Circulus meridiāni Intestini tenuis ("Yang" māgnus aut sōlāris aut sōlāris manūs)

Bil ateral "Yang", Werkstattorgam

Richtung des Energiestroms(Zentripotal); Kommt vom Meridian des Herzens, geht zum Meridian der Blase.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
V 1 or H 1	극 천	極 泉	Geug-Cheon	
V 2 or H 2	청 령	青 靈	Cheong-Lyeong	
V 3 or H 3	(음)소해	(陰)少海	Eum-So-Hae	合·水 (Hab. Water)
V 4 or H 4	영 도	靈 道	Yeong-Do	経·金 (Gyeong. Metal)
V 5 or H 5	통 리	通 里	Tong-Ri	絡 (Nag. Connective Point)
V 6 or H 6	음 구	陰 郡	Eum-Geug	郤 (Geug. Cracked Point)
V 7 or H 7	신 문	神 門	Sin-Mun	俞·原·土 (Su & Weon, Source. Earth)
V 8 or H 8	소 부	少 府	So-Bu	榮·火 (Hyeong. Fire)
V 9 or H 9	소 충	少 衝	So-Chung	井·木 (Jeong. Wood)

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
VI 1 or SI 1	소 태	少 澤	So-Taeg	井·金 (Jeong. Metal)
VI 2 or SI 2	진 곡	前 谷	Jeon-Gog	榮·水 (Hyeong. Water)
VI 3 or SI 3	후 개	後 腱	Hu-Gye	俞·木 (Su. Wood)
VI 4 or SI 4	(수)와 골	(手)腕骨	Su-Wan-Gol Hand-Wan Gol	腕 (Weon. Source)
VI 5 or SI 5	양 곡	陽 谷	Yang-Gog	経·火 (Gyeong. Fire)
VI 6 or SI 6	양 로	陽 老	Yang-Ro	鄰 (Geug. Cracked Point)
VI 7 or SI 7	지 성	支 正	Ji-Jeong	絡 (Nag. Connective Point)
VI 8 or SI 8	(양)소해	陽 小海	Yang-So-Hae	合·土 (Hab. Earth)
VI 9 or SI 9	견 정	肩 貞	Gyeon-Jeong	
VI 10 or SI 10	노 수	臑 俞	No-Su	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 로마자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
VI 11 or SI 11	천 종	天 宗	Cheon-Jong	
VI 12 or SI 12	병 풍	秉 風	Byeong-Pung	
VI 13 or SI 13	곡 원	曲 壇	Gog-Weon	
VI 14 or SI 14	견외수	肩外俞	Gyeon-Oe-Su	
VI 15 or SI 15	견중수	肩中俞	Gyeon-Jung Su	
VI 16 or SI 16	천 창	天窓(窓)	Cheon-Chang	
VI 17 or SI 17	천 용	天 容	Cheon-Yong	
VI 1B or SI 18	관 료	觀 髯	Gwan-Ryo	
VI 19 or SI 19	청 궁	聽 宮	Cheong-Gung	

VII. 족태양방광경(足太陽膀胱經) 67穴, 左右合 134穴。

Jog-Tae-Yang-Bang-Gwang-Gyeong(VII. B. V. Ve) 67 Point × 2 = 134

The Leg Greater Yang Bladder Meridian (B).

Der Blasen-Meridian(B). Die große Sonnen-Seite des Fußes.

Le Méridien de la vessie(V. Ve). Circulus meridiāni Vesicae Urinariae ("Yang" magnu spedis).

Bilateral "Yang", Werkstattorgan.

Richtung des Energiestroms(Zentrifugal); Kommt vom Meridian des Dünndarm geht zum Meridian der Nieren.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 로마자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
VII 1 or B 1	정 명	睛 明	Jeong-Myeong	
VII 2 or B 2	찬 죽	犧 竹	Chan-Jug	
VII 3 or B 3	미 총	眉 衝	Mi-Chung	
VII 4 or B 4	곡 차	曲 差	Gog-Cha	
VII 5 or B 5	오 처	五 处	O-Cheo	
VII 6 or B 6	승 광	承 光	Seung-Gwang	
VII 7 or B 7	통 천	通 天	Tong-Cheon	
VII 8 or B 8	낙 극	絡 邸	Nag-Geug	
VII 9 or B 9	옥 침	玉 枕	Og-Chim	
VII 10 or B 10	천 주	天 柱	Cheon-Ju	
VII 11 or B 11	대 저	大 杆	Dae-Jeo	
VII 12 or B 12	풍 문	風 門	Pung-Mun	
VII 13 or B 13	폐 수	肺 俞	Pye-Su	肺俞穴(Lung Su Point)
VII 14 or B 14	궐 음 수	厥陰俞	Gweol-Eum-Su	心包俞穴(Pericardium Su Point)
VII 15 or B 15	심 수	心 俞	Sim-Su	心俞穴(Heart Su Point)
VII 16 or B 16	독 수	督 俞	Dog-Su	

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
VII 17 or B 17	격 수	膈 瘦	Gyeog-Su	
VII 18 or B 18	간 수	肝 瘦	Gan-Su	肝俞穴(Liver Su Point)
VII 19 or B 19	담 수	膽 瘦	Dam-Su	膽俞穴(Gall Bladder Su Point)
VII 20 or B 20	비 수	脾 瘦	Bi-Su	脾俞穴(Spleen Su Point)
VII 21 or B 21	위 수	胃 瘦	Wi-Su	胃俞穴(Stomach Su Point)
VII 22 or B 22	삼초수	三焦俞	Sam-Cho-Su	三焦俞穴(Triple Warmer Su Point)
VII 23 or B 23	신 수	腎 瘦	Sin-Su	腎俞(Kidney Su Point)
VII 24 or B 24	기해수	氣海俞	Gi-Hae-Su	
VII 25 or B 25	대장수	大腸俞	Dae-Jang-Su	大腸俞穴(Large Intestine Su Point)
VII 26 or B 26	관원수	閩元俞	Gwan-Weon-Su	
VII 27 or B 27	소장수	小腸俞	So-Jang-Su	小腸俞穴(Small Intestine Su Point)
VII 28 or B 28	방광수	膀胱俞	Bang-Gwang-Su	膀胱俞穴(Bladder Su Point)
VII 29 or B 29	중려수	中脅俞	Jung-Lyeo-Su	
VII 30 or B 30	백환수	白環俞	Baeg-Hwan-Su	
VII 31 or B 31	상 료	上 體	Sang-Ryo	

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
VII 32 or B 32	차 료	次 體	Cha-Ryo	
VII 33 or B 33	중 료	中 體	Jung-Ryo	
VII 34 or B 34	하 료	下 體	Ha-Ryo	
VII 35 or B 35	회 양	會 陽	Hoe-Yang	
VII 36 or B 36	부 분	附 分	Bu-Bun	
VII 37 or B 37	매 호	魄 旛	Baeg-Ho	
VII 38 or B 38	고 황	膏 膜	Go-Hwang	
VII 39 or B 39	신 당	神 堂	Sin-Dang	
VII 40 or B 40	의 회	意 謂	Eui-Heui	
VII 41 or B 41	식 관	膈 關	Gyeog-Gwan	
VII 42 or B 42	흔 문	魂 門	Hon-Mun	
VII 43 or B 43	양 강	陽 綱	Yang-Gang	
VII 44 or B 44	의 사	意 舍	Eui-Sa	
VII 45 or B 45	위 창	胃 倉	Wi-Chang	
VII 46 or B 46	황 문	肓 門	Hwang-Mun	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
VII 47 or B 47	지 실	志 室	Ji-Sil	
VII 48 or B 48	포 황	胞 肓	Po-Hwang	
VII 49 or B 49	질 변	臥 边	Jil-Byeon	
VII 50 or B 50	승 부	承 扶	Seung-Bu	
VII 51 or B 51	은 문	殷 門	Eun-Mun	
VII 52 or B 52	부 극	浮 郡	Bu-Geug	
VII 53 or B 53	위 양	委 陽	Wi-Yang	
VII 54 or B 54	위 중	委 中	Wi-Jung	合·土(Hab. Earth)
VII 55 or B 55	합 양	合 陽	Hab-Yang	
VII 56 or B 56	승 근	承 筋	Seung-Geun	
VII 57 or B 57	승 산	承 山	Seung-San	
VII 58 or B 58	비 양	飛 陽	Bi-Yang	絡(Nag. Connective Point)
VII 59 or B 59	부 양	附 陽	Bu-Yang	
VII 60 or B 60	곤 린	崑 嶺	Gon-Ryun	經·火(Gyeong. Fire)
VII 61 or B 61	복 삼	僕 參	Bog-Sam	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
VII 62 or B 62	신 맥	申 脈	Sin-Maeg	
VII 63 or B 63	금 문	金 門	Geum-Mun	鄰(Geug. Cracked Point)
VII 64 or B 64	경 골	京 骨	Gyeong-Gol	原(Weon. Source)
VII 65 or B 65	속 골	束 骨	Sog-Gol	筋·木(Su Wood)
VII 66 or B 66	(족)통곡	(足)通谷	Jog-Tong-Gog Foot-Tong-Gog	榮·水(Hyeong. Water)
VII 67 or B 67	지 음	至 陰	Ji-Eum	井·金(Jeong Metal)

VIII. 족소음신경(足少陰腎經) 27穴, 左右 合 54穴.

Jog-So-Eum-Sin-Gyeong(VIII. K.N.R) 27 Point × 2 = 54

The Leg Lesser Eum Kidney Meridian(K).

Der Nieren-Meridian(K) (N).

Die Kleine Schatten-Seite des Fußes.

Le Méridien des Reins(R).

Circulus meridiāni Renis ("Yin" parva pedis.)

Bilateral "Inn", Speicherorgan.

Richtung der Energiestroms (Zentripetal); Kommt vom Meridian der Blase, geht zum Meridian Kreislauf-Sexualität.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
VIII 1 or K 1	용 천	涌 泉	Yong-Cheon	井·木(Jeong. Wood)

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
VIII 2 or K 2	연 곡	然 谷	Yeon-Gog	榮·火(Hyeong, Fire)
VIII 3 or K 3	태 계	太 賴	Tae-Gye	泰·原·土(Su, Weon, Source, Earth)
VIII 4 or K 4	대 종	大 鍾	Dae-Jong	絳(Nag Connective Point)
VIII 5 or K 5	수 천	水 泉	Su-Cheon	芻(Geug, Cracked Point)
VIII 6 or K 6	조 해	照 海	Jo-Hae	
VIII 7 or K 7	부 류	復 潤	Bu-Ryu	經·金(Gyeong, Metal)
VIII 8 or K 8	교 신	交 信	Gyo-sin	
VIII 9 or K 9	축빈	築 賓	Chug-Bin	
VIII 10 or K 10	음 곡	陰 谷	Eum-Gog	合·水(Hab Water)
VIII 11 or K 11	횡 골	橫 骨	Hoeng-Gol	
VIII 12 or K 12	대 혁	大 赫	Dae-Hyeog	
VIII 13 or K 13	기 혈	氣 穴	Gi-Hyeol	
VIII 14 or K 14	사 만	四 滿	Sa-Man	
VIII 15 or K 15	중 주	中 注	Jung-Ju	
VIII 16 or K 16	황 수	肓 爳	Hwang-Su	
VIII 17 or K 17	상 곡	商 曲	Sang-Gog	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
VIII 18 or K 1B	석 관	石 閑	Seog-Gwan	
VIII 19 or K 19	음 노	陰 都	Eum-Do	
VIII 20 or K 20	(부)통 쟁	(腹)通 谓	Bog-Tong-Gog	
VIII 21 or K 21	유 문	幽 門	Yu-Mun	
VIII 22 or K 22	보 랑	步 廊	Bo-Rang	
VIII 23 or K 23	신 봉	神 封	Sin-Bong	
VIII 24 or K 24	영 허	靈 壽	Yeong-Heo	
VIII 25 or K 25	신 장	神 藏	Sin-Jang	
VIII 26 or K 26	우 중	武 中	Ug-Jung	
VIII 27 or K 27	수 부	俞 府	Su-Bu	

IX. 수궐음심포경 (手厥陰心包經) 9穴, 左右 合 18穴.

Su-Gweol-Eum-Sim-Po-Gyeong (IX, P, CS, Cx, HC, Cx, HC, M.d.H, KS, MC) 9 Point × 2 = 18

The Arm Absolute Eum Pericardium Meridian (Envelope of the Heart or Circulation Sex, Heart Conductor, constrictor.)(P).

Der Meridian "Meister des Herzens". (Kreislauf-Sexus) (KS)

Die dämmernde Schatten-Seite der Hand.

Le Méridien de L' Envelope du Coeur-Sexualité (CS, Cx) ppe

Le Meridien du Maître-du-Cœur (MC).

Circulus meridani Pericardii ("Yin" diluculi aut ascensus manus).
 Bilateral "Inn", Speicherorgan.
 Richtung des Energiestroms(Zentrifugal); Kommt vom Meridian der Nieren,
 geht zum Meridian des dreifachen Erwärmers

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
IX 1 or P 1	천 지	天 池	Cheon-Ji	
IX 2 or P 2	천 천	天 泉	Cheon-Cheon	
IX 3 or P 3	곡 택	曲 澤	Gog-Taeg	合·水(Hab. Water)
IX 4 or P 4	극 문	鄭 門	Geug-Mun	鄰(Geug. Cracked Point)
IX 5 or P 5	간 사	間 使	Gan-Sa	経·金(Gyeong. Metal)
IX 6 or P 6	내 관	內 閨	Nae-Kwan	絡(Nag Connective Point)
IX 7 or P 7	대 농	大 陵	Dae-Leung	俞·原·土(Su & Weon, Source. Earth)
IX 8 or P 8	노 궁	勞 宮	No-Gung	榮·火(Hyeong. Fire)
IX 9 or P 9	중 총	中 衡	Jung-Chung	井·木(Jeong. Wood)

X. 수소양삼초경(手少陽三焦經) 23穴, 左右 合 46穴.

Su-So-Yang-Sam-Cho-Gyeong(X . T. TH. TW. 3E. TR)
 23 Point × 2 = 46

The arm Lesser Yang Triple Wärmer(Three Heater) Meridians (T. TH. TW).
 Der Meridian des "Dreifachen Erwärmers".(3E). Die Kleine Sonnen-Seite der Hand

Le Méridien du Triple Réchauffeur(TR).
 Circulus Meridiāni trēs foci vigōris ("Yang", parvus manus).
 Bilateral "Yang", Werkstattorgan.
 Richtung des Energiestroms (Zentripetal); Kommt vom Meridian Kreislauf-Sexualität, geht zum Meridian der Gallenblase.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備 考 Remarks
X 1 or T 1	관 충	閑 衡	Gwan-Chung	井·金(Jeong. Metal)
X 2 or T 2	액 문	液 門	Aeg-Mun	榮·水(Hyeong. Water)
X 3 or T 3	중 저	中 渚	Jung-Jeo	俞·木(Su. Wood)
X 4 or T 4	양 지	陽 池	Yang-Ji	原(Weon. & Source)
X 5 or T 5	외 관	外 閨	Oe-Gwan	絡(Nag. Connective Point)
X 6 or T 6	지 구	支 溝	Ji-Gu	経·火(Gyeong Fire)
X 7 or T 7	회 종	會 宗	Hoe-Jong	鄰(Geug. Cracked Point)
X 8 or T 8	삼양락	三 陽 絡	Sam-Yang-Rag	
X 9 or T 9	사 독	四 濱	Sa-Dog	
X 10 or T 10	천 정	天 井	Cheon-Jeong	合·土(Hab. Earth)
X 11 or T 11	청 랭 연	清 冷 潤	Cheong-Raeng-Yeon	
X 12 or T 12	소 락	消 濁	So-Rag	
X 13 or T 13	노 회	膿 会	No-Hoe	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
X 14 or T 14	견 료	肩 體	Gyeon-Ryo	
X 15 or T 15	천 료	天 體	Cheon-Ryo	
X 16 or T 16	천 유	天 臚	Cheon-Yu	
X 17 or T 17	예 풍	翳 風	Ye-Pung	
X 18 or T 18	계 맥	瘓 脈	Gye-Maeg	
X 19 or T 19	노 식	顱 息	No-Sig	
X 20 or T 20	각 손	角 孫	Gag-Son	
X 21 or T 21	이 문	耳 門	I-Mun	
X 22 or T 22	(의)화료 (耳)和體	I-Hwa-Ryo Ear-Hwa-Ryo		
X 23 or T 23	사죽공	絲竹空	SaJug Gong	

XI. 족소양담경(足少陽膽經) 44穴, 左右 合 88穴。

Jog-So-Yang-Dam-Gyeong(XI, G, GB, VB) 44 Point×2=B8

The Leg Lesser Yang Gall Bladder Meridian(G, GB)

Der Gallenblasen-Meridian(G). Die Kleine Sonnen-Seite des Fußes.

Le Méridien de la Vesicule Biliaire(VB).

Circulus meridiāni Vesicæ felleae ("Yang" parvus pedis).

Bilateral "Yang" Werkstattorgan.

Richtung des Energiestroms(Zentrifugal); Kommt vom Meridian des dreifachen Erwarmers, geht zum Meridian der Leber.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
XI 1 or G 1	농 차료	聰子體	Dong-Ja-Ryo	
XI 2 or G 2	청 회	聽會	Chong-Hoe	
XI 3 or G 3	개-수인 (성관)	客主人 (上閥)	Gaeg-Ju-In Sang-Gwan	
XI 4 or G 4	함 입	頤 噎	Ham-Yeon	
XI 5 or G 5	현로	懸 鞭	Hyeon-Ro	
XI 6 or G 6	현 리	懸 鞭	Hyeon-Ri	
XI 7 or G 7	곡 빙	曲 霧	Gog-Bin	
XI 8 or G 8	술 부	率 谷	Sol-Gog	
XI 9 or G 9	천 총	大 潛	Cheon-Chung	
XI 10 or G 10	무 배	浮 白	Bu-Baeg	
XI 11 or G 11	(의)吁 음	(頭)厥陰	DuGyu-Eum Head-Gyu-Eum	
XI 12 or G 12	(의)위 콜	(頭)完骨	DuWan-Gol Head-Wan-Gol	
XI 13 or G 13	본 신	本 神	Bon-Sin	
XI 14 or G 14	양 배	陽 白	Yang-Baeg	
XI 15 or G 15	(의)임 음	(頭)臨泣	Du-Im-Eub Head-Im-Eub	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
XI 16 or G 16	목 창	目 窓 (窓)	Mog-Chang	
XI 17 or G 16	정 영	正 常	Jeong-Yeong	
XI 18 or G 18	승 렁	承 靈	Seung-Lyeong	
XI 19 or G 19	뇌 공	腦 空	Noe-Gong	
XI 20 or G 20	풍 지	風 池	Pung-Ji	
XI 21 or G 21	견 정 (眞)	肩 井 (臍)	Dam-Gyeon-Jeong Gall-Bladder-Gyeon-Jeong	
XI 22 or G 22	연 애	淵 腹	Yeon-Aeg	
XI 23 or G 23	첩 근	輶 筋	Cheob-Geun	
XI 24 or G 24	일 월	日 月	Il-Weol	膽經募穴(Gall Bladder Mo(Alarm) Point)
XI 25 or G 25	경 문	京 門	Gyeong-Mun	腎經募穴 (Kidney Mo (Alarm) point)
XI 26 or G 26	대 막	帶 脈	Dae-Maeg	
XI 27 or G 27	오 추	五 枢	O-Chu	
XI 28 or G 28	유 도	維 道	Yu-Do	
XI 29 or G 29	(고)거료	(股)居體	Go-Geo-Ryo Thigh-Geo-Ryo	
XI 30 or G 30	환 조	環 跳	Hwan-Jo	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자表記 Romanizat on of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
XI 31 or G 31	풍 시	風 市	Pung-Si	
XI 32 or G 32	중 독	中 濱	Jung-Dog	
XI 33 or G 33	(슬)양관	(膝)陽關	Seul-Yang-Gwan-Knee-Yang-Gwan	
XI 34 or G 34	양릉천	陽陵泉	YangLeung-Cheon	合·土(Hab. Earth)
XI 35 or G 35	양 교	陽 交	Yang-Gyo	
XI 36 or G 36	외 구	外 邱	Oe-Gu	郤(Geug. Cracked Point)
XI 37 or G 37	광 명	光 明	Gwang-Myeong	絡(Nag. Connective Point)
XI 38 or G 38	양 보	陽 輔	Yang-Bo	経·火(Gyeong. Fire)
XI 39 or G 39	현 종	懸 鐘	Hyeon-Jong	
XI 40 or G 40	구 허	丘 墩	Gu-Heo	原(Weon. Source)
XI 41 or G 41	(족)임음	(足)臨泣	Jog-Im-Eub Foot-Im-Eub	俞·木(Su. Wood)
XI 42 or G 42	지 오회	地 五 會	Ji-O-Hoe	
XI 43 or G 43	협 계	俠 韻	Hyeob-Gye	榮·水(Hyeong. Water)
XI 44 or G 44	(주)규 음	(足)竅陰	Jog-Gyu-Eum Foot-Gyu-Eum	井·金(Jeong. Metal)

XII. 족궐음간경(足厥陰肝經) 14穴, 左右 合 28穴.

Jog-Gweol-Eum-Gan-Gyeong(XII. Liv. Le. F) 14 Point×2=28

The Leg Absolute Eum Liver Meridian (Liv).

Der Leber-Meridian(Le). Die dämmernde Schatten-Seite des Fußes.

Lé Méridien du Foie (F).

Circulus meridiāni Hēpatis ("Yin" dilūculi pedis).

Bilateral des Energiestroms (Zentripetal); Kommt vom Meridian der Gallenblase, geht zum Meridian der Lungen.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
XII 1 or Liv 1	대 돈	大 敦	Dae-Don	井·木(Jeong. Wood)
XII 2 or Liv 2	행 간	行 間	Haeng-Gan	榮·火(Hyeong. Fire)
XII 3 or Liv 3	태 충	太 衝	Tae-Chung	龠·原·土(Su. Weon & Source. Earth)
XII 4 or Liv 4	중 봉	中 封	Jung-Bong	経·金(Gyeong. Metal)
XII 5 or Liv 5	여 구	蠡·溝	Yeo-Gu	絡(Nag. Connective Point)
XII 6 or Liv 6	중 도	中 都	Jung-Do	郤(Geug. Cracked Point)
XII 7 or Liv 7	슬 관	膝 関	Seul-Gwan	
XII 8 or Liv 8	곡 천	曲 泉	Gog-Cheon	合·水(Hab. Water)
XII 9 or Liv 9	음 포	陰 包	Eum-Po	
XII 10 or Liv 10	(각)오리	(脚)五里	Gag-O-Ri Leg-O-Ri	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
XII 11 or Liv 11	음 류	陰 廉	Eum-Ryeom	
XII 12 or Liv 12	급 백	急 脈	Geub-Maeg	
XII 13 or Liv 13	상 문	章 門	Jang-Mun	脾經募穴(Spleen Mo (Alarm) Point)
XII 14 or Liv 14	(부)기 문	(腹)期 門	Bog-Gi -Mun Abdomin-Gi-Mun	肝經募穴(Liver Mo (Alarm) Point)

The Eight Extra Meridians

No.	Romanization of Korean Letters and English Name	Abbreviation	Number of Meridian Points	Total	Remarks
EI.	Dog-Maeg-Gyeong. The Governing Vessel Meridian	EI, GV, DM, TM, VG	28 x 1	28	Unilateral
EII.	Im-Maeg-Gyeong. The Conception Vessel Meridian	EII, CV, IM, KG, JM, VC.	24 x 1	24	Unilateral
EIII.	Chung-Maeg. The Penetrating Vessel	EIII, CM, PV.	(12 x 2)	(24)	Lateral
EIV.	Dae-Maeg. The Girdle Vessel	EIV, DaM, Giv.	(3 x 2)	(6)	Bilateral
EV.	Yang-Gyo-Maeg. The Yang Heel Vessel	EV, YGM, YHV.	(14 x 2)	(28)	Bilateral
EVI.	Eum-Gyo-Maeg. The Eum Heel Vessel	EVI, EGM, EHV.	(7 x 2)	(14)	Bilateral
EVII.	Yang-Yu-Maeg. The Yang Linking Vessel.	EVII, YYM, YLV, YLV.	(2 x 1) (18 x 2)	(2) (36)	Lateral Bilateral
EVIII.	Eum-Yu-Maeg. The Eum Linking Vessel	EVIII, UYM, ELV.	(2 x 1) (5 x 2)	(2) (10)	Lateral Bilateral
	Total		52 x 1	52	

The numbers in parenthesis indicate some points are included from the main meridians: Dog-Maeg meridian and Im-Maeg meridian.

The points of the Chung-Maeg, Dae-Maeg, Yang-Gyo-Maeg, Eum-Gyo-Maeg, Yang-Yu-Maeg, Eum-Yu-Maeg Meridians consist of some points from the twelve main meridians and the Dog-Maeg and Im-Maeg Meridians.

EI. 독맥경(督脈經) 28穴。

Dog-Maeg-Gyeong(EI. GV. DM. TM. VG.) 28 Point $\times 1 = 28$

The Governing Vessel Meridian (GV).

Der Tou-Mo Meridian (TM).

Gouverniergefäß, Mittleren Kraftlinien Tou-Mo; Wundergefäß: Tou-Mo.

Die dirigierende Puls des Herrschers(Tou-Mo), Gefäß des Herrschers.

Le vaisseau-Gouverneur(VG). Pulsus activus (gubernatiōnis).

Richtung des Energiestroms; Senkrecht-aufsteigend.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EI 1 or GV 1	장 강	長 強	Jang-Gang	絡·穴(Nag. Connective Point)
EI 2 or GV 2	요 수	腰 瘾	Yo-Su	
EI 3 or GV 3	(요) 양관	(腰)陽關	Yo-Yang-Gwan Lumbar-Yang-Gwan	
EI 4 or GV 4	명 문	命 門	Myeong-Mun	
EI 5 or GV 5	현 추	懸 枢	Hyeon-Chu	
EI 6 or GV 6	척 중	脊 中	Cheog-Jung	
EI 7 or GV 7	중 추	中 枢	Jung-Chu	
EI 8 or GV 8	근 축	筋 縮	Geung-Chug	
EI 9 or GV 9	지 양	至 陽	Ji-Yang	
EI 10 or GV 10	영 대	靈 臺	Yeong-Dae	

EI 11 or GV 11	신 도	神 道	Sin-Do	
EI 12 or GV 12	신 주	身 柱	Sin-Ju	
EI 13 or GV 13	도 도	陶 道	Do-Do	
EI 14 or GV 14	대 토 (백로)	大 植 (百勞)	Dae-Toe (Baeg-Ro)	
EI 15 or GV 15	아 문	癌 門	A-Mun	
EI 16 or GV 16	풍 부	風 扉	Pung-Bu	
EI 17 or GV 17	뇌 호	腦 丘	Noe-Ho	
EI 18 or GV 18	강 산	強 間	Gang-Gan	
EI 19 or GV 19	후 정	後 頂	Hu-Jeong	
EI 20 or GV 20	백 회	百 會	Baeg-Hoe	
EI 21 or GV 21	전 성	前 頂	Jeon-Jeong	
EI 22 or GV 22	신 회	顚 會	Sin-Hoe	
EI 23 or GV 23	상 성	上 星	Sang-Seong	
EI 24 or GV 24	신 성	神 庭	Sin-Jeong	
EI 25 or GV 25	소 료	素 翳	So-Ryo	
EI 26 or GV 26	수 구 (인 중)	水 满 (人 中)	Su-Gu(In-Jung)	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EI 27 or GV 27	태 단	兌 端	Tae-Dan	
EI 28 or GV 28	은 교	離 交	Eun-Gyo	

EII. 임맥경(任脈經) 24穴。

IM-Maeg-Gyeong(EII, CV, IM, KG, JM, VC) 24 Point × 1 = 24

The Conception Vessel Meridian (CV).

Der Jenn-Mo Meridian (JM).

Konzeptionsgefäß, Mittleren Kraftlinien: Jenn-Mo, Wundergefäß e Jenn-Mo.
(KG, JM).

Die passive Puls der Empfängnis (Jen-Mo).

Gefäß der Empfängnis Vaisseau de Conception (VC). Pulsus passivus
(Conceptionis).

Richtung des Energiestroms; Senkrecht-austeigend.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EII 1 or CV 1	회 음	會 陰	Hoe-Eum	
EII 2 or CV 2	곡 골	曲 骨	Gog-Gol	
EII 3 or CV 3	중 극	中 極	Jung-Geug	膀胱經募穴[Bladder Mo (Alarm) point]
EII 4 or CV 4	관 원	閔 元	Gwan-Weon	小腸經募穴[Small Intestine Mo (Alarm) point]
EII 5 or CV 5	석 문	石 門	Seog-Mun	焦經募穴[Triple Warmer Mo (Alarm) point]
EII 6 or CV 6	기 해	氣 海	Gi-Hae	

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EII 7 or CV 7	음 교	陰 交	Eum-Gyo	
EII 8 or CV 8	신 궐	神 闕	Sin-Gweol	
EII 9 or CV 9	수 분	水 分	Su-Bun	
EII 10 or CV 10	하 완	下 脍	Ha-Wan	
EII 11 or CV 11	건 리	建 里	Geon-Ri	
EII 12 or CV 12	중 완	中 脍	Jung-Wan	胃經募穴[Stomach Mo (Alarm) point]
EII 13 or CV 13	상 완	上 脍	Sang-Wan	心經募穴[Heart Mo (Alarm) point]
EII 14 or CV 14	거 궐	巨 闕	Geo-Gweol	
EII 15 or CV 15	구 미	鳩 尾	Gu-Mi	絡·穴 (Nag. Connective point)
EII 16 or CV 16	중 정	中 庭	Jung-Jeong	
EII 17 or CV 17	전 중	膻 中	Jeon-Jung	心包經募穴[Pericardium Mo (Alarm) point]
EII 18 or CV 18	옥 당	玉 堂	Og-Dang	
EII 19 or CV 19	자 궁	紫 宮	Ja-Gung	
EII 20 or CV 20	화 개	華 蓋	Hwa-Gae	
EII 21 or CV 21	선 기	璇 機	Seon-Gi	

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EII 22 or CV 22	천돌	天突	Cheon-Dol	
EII 23 or CV 23	염천	廉泉	Yeom-Cheon	
EII 24 or CV 24	승장	承漿	Seung-Jahg	

EIII. 총맥(衝脈) 12穴, 左右合 24穴

Chung Maeg(EIII. CM. PV) 12 Point × 2 = 24

The Penetrating Vessel (PV).

Wundergefäß des Enthemmers.

Pulsus Percutiens. Perkussion-Puls.

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EIII 8 or CM 8	상곡	商曲	Sang-Gog	腎(17)VIII 17 or K 17
EIII 9 or CM 9	식관	食闌	Seog-Gwan	腎(18)VIII 18 or K 18
EIII 10 or CM 10	유도	陰都	Eum-Go	腎(19)VIII 19 or K 19
EIII 11 or CM 11	(부)통고	(腹)通谷	Bog-Tong-Gog Abdomin-Tong	腎(20)VIII 20 or K 20
EIII 12 or CM 12	유문	幽門	Yu-Mum	腎(21)VIII 21 or K 21

* 衝脈은 正經인 足陽明胃經과 足少陰腎經의 経穴로서 構成되어 있음.

The point of the Chung-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Stomach and Kidney Meridians.

* 衝脈의 主治病은 備考欄의 足陽明胃經과 足少陰腎經의 該當番号의 穴名의 主治病을 參考한 것. The symptoms of the Chung-Maeg Meridian points are the same indicated to the point numbers given from the Stomach, Kidney Meridians.

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로아자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EIII 1 or CM 1	기충	氣衝	Gi-Chung	腎(30)VIII 30 or S 30
EIII 2 or CM 2	횡골	橫骨	Hoeng-Gol	腎(11)VIII 11 or K 11
EIII 3 or CM 3	대혁	大赫	Dae-Hyeog	腎(12)VIII 12 or K 12
EIII 4 or CM 4	기혈	氣穴	Gi-Hyeol	腎(13)VIII 13 or K 13
EIII 5 or CM 5	사만	四滿	Sa-Man	腎(14)VIII 14 or K 14
EIII 6 or CM 6	중주	中注	Jung-Ju	腎(15)VIII 15 or K 15
EIII 7 or CM 7	황수	肓俞	Hwang-Su	腎(16)VIII 16 or K 16

EIV. 대맥(帶脈) 3穴, 左右合 6穴

Dae-Maeg(E IV. DaM. GiV) 3 Point × 2 = 6

The Girdle Vessel (GiV). Wundorgefäß. Gurtgefäß. Pulsus Cinguli, Gurtel-Puls

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音로마자表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EIV 1 or DaM 1	대마	帶脈	Dae-Maeg	膀(26)XI 26 or G 26
EIV 2 or DaM 2	오추	丘臈	O-Chu	膀(27)XI 27 or G 27
EIV 3 or DaM 3	유도	維道	Yu-Do	膀(28)XI 28 or G 28

* 帶脈은 正經인 足少陽膽經의 経穴로서 構成되어 있음.

The points of the Dae-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Gall

Bladder Meridian.

※ 帶脈의 主治症은 備考欄의 足少陽膽經의 該當番号 穴名의 主治症을 參考할 것.

The Symptoms of the Dae-Maeg Meridian points are the same as those indicated for the point numbers given from the Gall Bladder Meridian.

E V. 양교맥(陽蹻脈) 14穴, 左右合 28穴.

Yang-Gyo-Maeg (EV. YGM. YHV) 14 Point \times 2 = 28

The Yang Heel Vessel (YHV). Wundergefäß: Gefäß des Energiers des Yang. Pulsus Yang effusionis, der Yang Übermassige Puls.

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EV 1 or YGM 1	식 맥	申 脈	Sin-Maeg	膀胱(62)VII 62 or B 62 陽蹻脈 部穴(EV. 膀胱(61)VII 61 Geug. or B 61 Cracked Point)
EV 2 or YGM 3	복 삼	僕 參	Bog-Sam	
EV 3 or YGM 3	부 양	跗 陽	Bu-Yang	膀胱(59)VII 59 or B 59
EV 4 or YGM 4	양 보	陽 幀	Yang-Bo	膽 (38) XI 38 or G 3B
EV 5 or YGM 5	(고)거묘	(股)居 體	Go-Geo-Ryo Thigh-Geo-Ryo	膽 (29) XI 29 or G 29
EV 6 or YGM 6	노 수	膕 瘦	No-Su	小腸(10) VI 10 or SI 10
EV 7 or YGM 7	견 우	肩 骨	Gyeon-U	大腸(15) II 15 or LI 15
EV 8 or YGM 8	거 골	巨 骨	Geo-Gol	大腸(16) II 16 or LI 16
EV 9 or YGM 9	인 영	人 過	In-Yeong	胃 (9) III 9 or S 9
EV 10 or YGM 10	지 창	地 倉	Ji-Chang	胃 (4) III 4 or S 4

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EV11 or YGM 11	(면)거묘	(面)巨體	Myeon-Geo-Ryo Face-Geo-yo	胃 (3) III 3 or S 3
EV12 or YGM 12	승 읍	承 泣	Seung-Eub	胃 (1) III 1 or S 1
EV13 or YGM 13	정 명	晴 明	Jeong-Myeong	膀胱(1) VII or B 1
EV14 or YGM 14	풍 지	風 池	Pung-Ji	膽 (20) XI 20 or G 20

※ 陽蹻脈은 正經인 足太陽膀胱經 足少陽膽經 手太陽小腸經 手陽明大腸經 足陽明胃經의 一部 經穴로서 構成되어 있음.

The points of the Yang-Gyo-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Bladder, Gall Bladder, Small Intestine, Large Intestine and Stomach Meridians.

※ 陽蹻脈의 主治症은 備考欄의 足太陽膀胱經 足少陽膽經 手太陽小腸經 手陽明大腸經 足陽明胃經의 該當番号인 穴名의 主治症을 參考할 것.

The symptoms of the Yang-Gyo-Meridian points are the same as those indicated for the point numbers given from the Bladder, Gall Bladder, Small Intestine, Large Intestine and Stomach Meridians.

E VI. 음교맥(陰蹻脈) 7穴, 左右合 14穴

Eum-Gyo-Maeg (EV. UGM. UHV) 7 Point \times 2 = 14

The Eum Heel Vessel (EHV). Wundergefäß: Gefäß des Energiers der Eum. Pulsus Eum effusionis, der Eum Übermassige Puls.

略號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EVI 1 or UGM 1	연 곡	然 谷	Yeong-Gog	腎(2) VIII 2 or K 2

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 로마자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
E VI 2 or UGM 2	태 계	太	Tae-Gye	腎(3)VIII 3 or K 3
E VI 3 or UGM 3	조 해	照 海	Jo-Hae	腎(6)VIII 6 or K 6
E VI 4 or UGM 4	교 신	交 信	Gye-Sin	腎(8)VIII 8 or K 8 陰蹻脈 部穴 (E VI, Geug, Cracked Point)
E VI 5 or UGM 5	결 분	缺 盆	Gyeol-Bun	腎(12)III 12 or S 12
E VI 6 or UGM 6	인 영	人 迎	In-Yeong	腎(9)III 9 or S 9
E VI 7 or UGM 7	정 명	睛 明	Jeong-Myeong	膀胱(1)VII 1 or S 1

* 陰蹻脈은 正經인 足少陰腎經 足陽明胃經 足太陽膀胱經의 絏穴로서 構成되어 있음.

The points of the Eum-Gye-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Kidney, Stomach and Bladder Meridians.

* 陰蹻脈의 主治症은 備考欄의 足少陰腎經 足陽明胃經 足太陽膀胱經의 該當番号인 穴名의 主治症을 參考할 것.

The Symptoms of the Eum-Gyo-Maeg Meridian points are the same as those indicated for the point numbers given from the Kidney, Stomach and Bladder Meridians.

E VII. 양유맥(陽維脈) 20穴, 左右合 38穴.

(風府 痘門은 一側에만 있음)

(Pung-Bu, A-Mun is unilateral)

Yang-Yu-Maeg(E VII, YYM, YLV) 20 Point×2=38

The Yang Linking Vessel (YLV).

Wundergefäß: Gefäß des Bewerkers des Yang.

Pulsus Yang Conjunctionis, die Yang Puls-Verbindung.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 로마자 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
E VII 1 or YYM 1	금 문	金 門	Geum-Mun	膀胱(63)VII 63 or 8 63
E VII 2 or YYM 2	양 교	陽 交	Yang-Gyo	膽(35)XI 35 or G 35 陽維脈 部穴 (E VII Geug, -- Cracked Point)
E VII 3 or YYM 3	(고)기 뜸	(股)膕	Go-Goo-Ryo Thigh-Geo-Ryo	膽(29)XI 29 or G 29
E VII 4 or YYM 4	일 월	日 月	Il-Weol	膽(24)XI 24 or G 24
E VII 5 or YYM 5	비 노	臂 脾	Bi-No	大腸(14)II or LI 14
E VII 6 or YYM 6	노 회	臑 會	No-Hoe	膽(13)X 13 or T 13
E VII 7 or YYM 7	노 수	臑 術	No-Su	小腸(10)VI 10 or SI 10
E VII 8 or YYM 8	천 주	天 體	Cheon-Ryo	膽(15)X 15 or T 15
E VII 9 or YYM 9	(담)건 징	(膽)門 井	Dam-Gyeon-Jeong-Gall-Bladder-Gyeon	膽(21)XI 21 or G 21
E VII 10 or YYM 10	두 유	頭 維	Du-yu	腎(8)III 8 or S 8
E VII 11 or YYM 11	본 신	本 神	Bon-Sin	膽(13)XI 13 or G 13
E VII 12 or YYM 12	양 배	陽 白	Yang-Baeg	膽(14)XI 14 or G 14
E VII 13 or YYM 13	(두)임 음	(頭)臨 沐	Du-Im-Eub Head-Im-Eub	膽(15)XI 15 or G 15
E VII 14 or YYM 14	목 창	目 窓	Mog-Chang	膽(16)XI 16 or G 16
E VII 15 or YYM 15	정 영	正 舀	Jeong-Yeong	膽(17)XI 17 or G 17
E VII 16 or YYM 16	승 경	承 鏗	Seung-Lyeong	膽(18)XI 18 or G 18

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EⅧ 17 or YYM 17	뇌 공	腦 空	Noe-Gong	膽(19) XI 19 or G 19
EⅧ 18 or YYM 18	풍 지	風 地	Pung-Ji	膽(20) XI 20 or G 20
EⅧ 19 or YYM 19	풍 부	風 府	Pung-Bu	督脈(16) EI 16 or G V16
EⅧ 20 or YYM 10	아 문	瘻 門	A-Mun	督脈(15) EI 15 or G V15

* 陽維脈은 正經인 足太陽膀胱經, 足少陽膽經, 手陽明大腸經, 手少陽三焦經, 手太陽小腸經, 足陽明胃經과 奇經인 督脈經의 一部經穴로서 構成되어 있음.

The points of the Yang-Yu-Maeg Meridian consist of some points of the Bladder, Gall Bladder, Large Intestine, Triple Warmer, Small Intestine, Stomach, and Dog-Maeg Meridians.

* 陽維脈의 主治症은 備考欄의 足太陽膀胱經, 足少陽膽經, 手陽明大腸經, 手少陽三焦經, 手太陽小腸經, 足陽明胃經, 督脈經의 該當番号인 穴名의 主治症을 參考할 것.

The Symptoms of the Yang-Yu-Maeg Meridian points and the same as those indicated for the point numbers given from the Bladder, Gall Bladder, Large Intestine, Triple Warmer, Small Intestine, Stomach and Dog-Maeg Meridians.

E VIII. 음유맥(陰維脈) 7穴, 左右合 12穴.

(天突穴 廉泉穴은 一側에만 있음)

(Cheon-Dol, Yeom- Cheon is unilateral)

Eum-Yu-Maeg(EⅧ, EYM, ULV) 7 Point × 2 = 12

The Eum Linking Vessel (ELV).

Wundergefäß: Gefäß des Bewerkers des Eum.

Pulsus Eum Conjunctionis die Eum Puls-Verbindung.

略 號 Abbreviation	韓國名 Korean Name	中國名 Chinese Name	韓國音 表記 Romanization of Korean Letters	備考 Remarks
EⅧ 1 or UYM 1	축 빈	築 賓	Chug-Bin	腎(9)VIII 9 or K 9 陰維脈鄧穴(EⅧ Geug.Cracked Point)
EⅧ 2 or UYM 2	부 사	府 舍	Bu-Sa	脾(13)IV 13 or Sp 13
EⅧ 3 or UYM 3	대 횡	大 橫	Dae-Hoeng	脾(15)IV 15 or Sp 15
EⅧ 4 or UYM 4	복 애	腹 哀	Bog-Ae	脾(16) 16 or Sp 16
EⅧ 5 or UYM 5	(복)기문	(腹)期門	Bog-Gi-Mun Addomin-Gi-Mun	肝(14)VII 14 or Liv 14
EⅧ 6 or UYM 6	천 돌	天 突	Cheon-Dol	任脈(22)E II 22 or CV 22
EⅧ 7 or UYM 7	염 천	廉 泉	Yeom-Cheon	任脈(23)E II 23 or CV 23

* 陰維脈은 正經인 足少陰腎經 足太陰脾經 足厥陰肝經과 奇經인 任脈經의 一部 穴로서 構成되어 있음.

The points of the Eum-Yu-Maeg meridian consist of some points of the Kidney, Spleen, Liver and Im-Maeg Meridians.

* 陰維脈의 主治症은 備考欄의 足少陰腎經 足太陰脾經 足厥陰肝經 任脈經의 該當番号인 穴名의 主治症을 參考할 것.

The symptoms of the Eum-Yu-Maeg Meridian points are the same as those indicated for the points given from the Kidney, Spleen, Liver, and Im-Maeg-Meridians.

5. 痘名 咳 症狀別 主治穴(The Main Acupuncture Points used in the Treatment of Specific Diseases or Symptoms)

I. 呼吸器病(Diseases of the Respiratory Organ)

(1) 喉頭疾患(Diseases of the Larynx)

No	主要 痘名 及 症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
1	急性喉頭炎 (Acute Laryngitis)	肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，手三里(Su-Sam-Ri), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀)，少商(So-Sang Lu)，合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)，外關(Oe-Gwan T ₅)，風池(Pung-Ju B ₂)，液門(Aeg-Mun T ₂)，照海(Jo-Hae K ₆)，中脈(Sin-Maeg B ₉)
2	慢性喉頭炎(Chronic Laryngitis)	天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀)，天突 Cheon-Dol CV ₂₁ ，肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，液門(Aeg-Mun T ₂)，照海(Jo-Hae K ₆)，中脈(Sin-Maeg B ₉)
3	喉頭結核(Tuberculosis of the Larynx)	天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀)，身柱 Sin-Ju GV ₁₂ ，腎俞(Dog-Su B ₁₆)，天突 Cheon-Dol CV ₂₁ ，三陰交(Sam-Eum Gyo Sp ₆)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri S ₆)
4	喉頭筋痙(Paralysis of the Larynx)	風池 Pung-Ji G ₂₀ ，水突(Su-Dol S ₁₀)，合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)，肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，照海(Jo-Hae K ₆)，行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂)，大杼(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀)
5	聲門痙攣(Laryngo spasm)	中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)，氣海 Gi-Hae CV ₆ ，合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)，中衝(Jung-Chung P ₆)，隱白 Eun-Baeg SP ₁ ，太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₁)，後谿 Hu-Gye SI ₄

(2) 氣管及氣管支疾患(Diseases of the Trachea and Bronchia)

1	氣管炎(Tracheitis)	大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₀)，肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，天突(Cheon-Dol CV ₂₁)，尺脈(Cheog-Taeg L ₆)，外關(Oe-Gwan T ₅)，經來(Gyeong-Geo L ₆)，三陰交(Sam-Eum Gyo Sp ₆)
2	急性氣管支炎(Acute bronchitis)	外關(Oe-Gwan T ₅)，風門 Pung-Mun B ₁₂ ，風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀)，風府 Pung-Bu GV ₁₆ ，尺脈(Cheog-Taeg L ₆)，合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)，天突(Cheon-Dol CV ₂₁)
3	慢性氣管支炎(Chronic bronchitis)	身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂)，天突 Cheon-Dol CV ₂₁ ，尺脈(Cheog-Taeg L ₆)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₆)，風門 Pung-Mun B ₁₂ ，太陽(Tae-Yeon L ₉)，氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆)，合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)

No	主要病名及症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
4	氣管支擴張(Bronchectasis)	中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)，氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)，肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，腎俞(Dog-Su B ₁₆)，脾俞(Bi-Su B ₂₀)，豐隆(Pung-Leung S ₄₀)，合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄)
5	氣管支喘息(Bronchial asthma)	肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，腎俞(Dog-Su B ₁₆)，天突(Cheon-Dol CV ₂₃)，膻中(Jeon-Jung CV ₁₇)，中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)，氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)，三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)，合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄)
(3) 肺臟疾患(Diseases of the Lung)		
1	氣管支肺炎(Bronchopneumonia)	合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)，身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂)，肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁)，內庭(Nae-Jeong S ₄₄)，膈俞(Gyeog-Su B ₁₇)，外閣(Oe-Gwan T ₅)
2	大葉性肺炎(Lobar pneumonia)	肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，風門(Pung-Mun B ₁₂)，外閣(Oe-Gwan T ₅)，尺澤(Cheog-Taeg L ₆)，太淵(Tae-Yeon L ₉)，合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄)，大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄)，三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
3	肺水腫(Pulmonary edema)	合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)，三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)，百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀)，水道(Su-Do S ₂₈)，水分(Su-Bun CV ₉)，肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
4	肺氣腫(Pulmonary emphysema)	肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，心俞(Sim-Su B ₁₅)，中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)，膏肓(Go-Hwang B ₃₈)，氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆)，風門(Pung-Mun B ₁₂)，太淵(Tae-Yeon L ₉)
5	肺結核(Pulmonary tuberculosis)	肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，腎俞(Dog-Su B ₁₆)，膏肓(Go-Hwang B ₃₈)，尺澤(Cheog-Taeg L ₆)，太淵(Tae-Yeon L ₉)，大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄)，身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂)，腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₁)，申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂)，竅俞(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀)，照海(Jo-Hae K ₆)，天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅)，氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆)
(4) 胸膜疾患(Diseases of the Pleura)		
1	胸膜炎(Pleuritis)	尺澤(Cheog-Taeg L ₆)，外閣(Oe-Gwan T ₅)，合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄)，陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₃₄)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)，支溝(Ji Gu T ₆)，肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈)，膽俞(Dam-Su B ₁₉)
2	氣胸(Pneumothorax)	合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄)，百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀)，行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂)，太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
3	水胸(Hydrothorax)	肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)，心俞(Sim-Su B ₁₅)，肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈)，氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆)，三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)，足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)

No	主要病名或症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
II. 循環器病(Diseases of the circulatory system)		
(1) 心臟疾患(Heart diseases)		
1	狹心症(Angina pectoris)	間使(Gan-Sa P ₅), 内関(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 心俞(Sim-Su B ₁₅), 肺俞(Gan-Su B ₁₆), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 前額(Geun-Chug GV ₁₂), 神道(Sin-Do GV ₁₁), 厥陰俞(Gweol-Eum-Su B ₁₄)
2	急性心内膜炎(Acute endocarditis)	俠白(Hyeob-Baeg Li ₁), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 内關(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 陰交(Sam-Eum Gyo Sp ₆), 涌泉(Yong-Cheon K ₁), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₁), 衝陽(Chung-Yang S ₂), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 神道(Sin-Do GV ₁₁)
3	心臓瓣膜症(Valvular diseases)	心俞(Sim-Su B ₁₅), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 人柱(Cheon Ju B ₁₀), 開元(Gwan Weon CV ₄), 内關(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 風門(Pung-Mun B ₁₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₁), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)
4	急性心筋炎(Acute myocarditis)	大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 風門(Pung-Mun B ₁₂), 身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₀), 陽小海(Yang So-Hae SI ₉), 大陵(Dae Leung P ₇), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇)
5	脂肪心(Fatty Heart Hypertrophy of the heart)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 内關(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 足三里(Jog-San-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 中脘(Jung Wan CV ₁₂), 氣海(Gi Hae CV ₆), 人柱(Cheon Ju B ₁₀), 膏肓(Go-Hwang B ₃₆), 脾俞(Dog-Su B ₁₆)
6	神經性心悸亢進(Nervous Palpitation)	内關(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 足三里(Jog-San-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 陰交(Sam-Eum Gyo Sp ₆), 心俞(Sim-Su B ₁₅), 後髂(Hu Gye SI ₉), 人柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀), 厥陰俞(Gweol-Eum-Su B ₁₄), 大陵(Dae Leung P ₇)
(2) 脈管疾患(Diseases of the blood vessels)		
1	動脈硬化(Arteriosclerosis)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 嘴齶(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 中脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂), 丘會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 後髂(Hu Gye SI ₉), 體風(Ye-Pung T ₁₇), 脘肩井(Dam-Gyeon-Jeong G ₁₁), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 風門(Pung-Mun B ₁₂), 風市(Pung-Si G ₃₁), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₁), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁)
2	肩凝(Neuralgia of Shoulder and Scapula)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 後髂(Hu Gye SI ₉), 中渚(Jung-Jeo T ₃), 行間(Haeng Gan Liv ₂)
(3) 血液病(Blood diseases)		
1	貧血(Anemia)	大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 脾俞(Gyeog-Su B ₁₇), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 開元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 丘會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 涌泉(Yong Cheon K ₁)

No	主要病名及症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncturae points)
2	萎黃病(Chlorosis)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀), 身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 至陽(Ji-Yang GV ₉), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 関元(Gwan-Weon CV ₆), 足三里 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
3	白血病(Leucemia)	命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 脾俞(Gyeog-Su B ₁₇), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 脾俞(Bi-Su B ₂₀), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg- Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂)
III. 消化器病(Diseases of the Digestive System)		
(1) 口腔疾患(Diseases of Orial Cavity)		
1	外傷性口腔炎(Cata-rrhal Stomatitis)	手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 內庭(Nae-Jeong S ₄₄), 頰車(Hyeob-Geo S ₆), 地倉(Ji-Chang S ₄), 大陵 (Dae-Leung P ₇), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁)
2	鵝口瘡(Thrush)	隱白(Eun-Baeg Sp ₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀), 水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 地倉(Ji- Chang S ₄)
3	咽布答性口内炎(Ap-thous Stomatitis)	天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀), 身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 地倉(Ji-Chang LI ₁₀), 曲池(Gog-Gi LI ₁₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 液門(Aeg-Mun T ₂)
4	齒痛 (Toothache)	合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 二間(I-Gan LI ₂), 三間(Sam-Gan LI ₃), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 陰陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₃₄), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 地倉(Ji-Chang S ₄), 頰車(Hyeob-Geo S ₆)
(2) 咽頭疾患(Diseases of the pharynx)		
1	急性咽頭炎(Acute Pharyngitis)	手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 商陽(Sang-Yang LI ₁), 天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 照海(Jo-Hae K ₆), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁)
2	慢性咽頭炎(Chronic Pharyngitis)	天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 液門(Aeg-Mun T ₂), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 少商(Se-Sang L ₁₁)
(3) 食道疾患(Diseases of the Esophagus)		
1	外傷性食道炎(Cata-rrhal esophagitis)	內關(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 內庭(Nae-Jeong S ₄₄), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆) 脾俞(Si-Su B ₂₀), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)

No	主要病名 및 증상 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
2	食道癌(Cancer of the esophagus)	內閣(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₈), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 肺俞(Gyeog-Su B ₁₇), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 氣海 (Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元 (Gwan-Weon CV ₄)
3	食道狭窄(Stenosis of the esophagus)	內閣(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₈), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₃), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 腸俞(Eun-Baeg Sp ₆), 公孫 (Gong-Son Sp ₄), 脾俞(Gyeog-Su B ₁₇), 脾俞(Bi-Su B ₂₀), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁)
4	食道痙攣(Esophageal spasm)	內閣(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₈), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 太衝 (Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₃)
5	食道麻痺(Esophageal paralysis)	心俞(Sim-Su B ₁₅), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 脾俞(Bi-Su B ₂₀), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 內閣(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₀), 公孫(Gong-Son Sp ₄), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)

(4) 胃疾患(Diseases of the Stomach)

1	急性胃炎(Acute gastritis)	中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀), 內閣(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₈), 公孫 (Gong-Son Sp ₄), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
2	慢性胃炎(Chronic gastritis)	中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₈), 內閣(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
3	胃癌(Cancer of the stomach)	胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 脾俞(Gyeog-Su B ₁₇), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₈)
4	胃痙攣(Gastric spasm)	內庭(Nae-Jeong S ₄), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₃), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₈), 筋縮 (Geun-Chug GV ₆), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁)
5	胃擴張(Dilatation of the stomach)	上脘(Sang-Wan CV ₁₃), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 建里(Geon-Ri CV ₁₁), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 膽俞(Dam-Su B ₁₉),
6	胃潰瘍(Gastritis ulcer)	肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 膽俞(Dam-Su B ₁₉), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg Sam-Ri S ₁₈), 公孫(Gong- Son Sp ₄), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元 (Gwan-Weon CV ₄)
7	胃下垂(Gastrophtosis)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₈), 閔元 (Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 內閣 (Nae-Gwan P ₆),

No	主要病名及症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
8	神経性消化不良 (Nervous dyspepsia)	中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 閔元(Gwan-Weon P ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₂₂), 照海(Jo-Hae K ₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 内閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
9	神経性嘔吐(Nervous vomiting)	内閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀)
10	胃酸過多症 (Hyperacidity)	中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 上脘(Sang-Weon CV ₁₃), 内閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆)
11	胃酸不足症 (Hypoacidity)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 公孫(Gong-Son Sp ₄), 内閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)
12	胃無力症(Atony of the Stomach)	中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 陰交(Eum-Gyo CV ₇), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 内閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
13	脾腫大 (Splenomegaly)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 意舍(Eui-Sa B ₄₄), 脾俞(Bi-Su B ₂₁), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)

〔5〕腸疾患(Diseases of the Intestines)

1	急性腸炎(Acute enterocolitis)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 陰元俞(Gwan-Weon-Su B ₂₆), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 小腸俞(So-Jang-Su B ₂₇)
2	慢性腸炎(Chronic enterocolitis)	中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 内閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 小腸俞(So-Jang-Su B ₂₇)
3	闌尾炎(Chronic Appendicitis)	委中(Wi-Jung B ₅₄), 陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 闌尾穴(Lan-Mi-Hyeol), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 外閔(Oe-Gwan T ₅)
4	腸結核(Intestinal Tuberculosis)	大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
5	腸疝痛(Enterocolic)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 大杼(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 陰交(Sam-Eun-Gyo Sp ₆), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂)

No	主要病名 및 증상 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
6	腸弛緩症(Intestinal relaxation)	天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 大橫(Dae-Hoeng Sp ₁₈), 三焦俞(Sam Cho-Su B ₂₂), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₆)
7	習慣性便秘(Habitual Constipation)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₆), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₃₄), 支橫(Ji-Gu T ₆)
8	十二指腸潰瘍 (Duodenal Ulcer)	中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 內閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₆), 脾俞(Bi-Su B ₂₀), 胃俞(Gan-Su B ₁₆)
9	腹瀉(泄瀉) (Diarrhea)	天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₆)
10	腸狭窄症(Stenosis of the intestine)	氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₆)
11	直腸炎(Proctitis)	百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 承山(Seung-San B ₅₇), 長強(Jang-Gang-GV ₁), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 神闕(Sin-Gweol CV ₈)
12	痔(Hemorrhoids)	三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 承山(Seung-San B ₅₇), 長強(Jang-Gang-GV ₁), 会陰(Hoe-Eum CV ₁), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅)

(6) 腹膜疾患(Diseases of the Peritoneum)

1	腹膜炎(Peritonitis)	血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₆), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂)
2	腹水(Ascites)	腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 復溜(Bu-Lyu K ₇), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₆), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元俞(Gwan-Weon-Su B ₂₆)

(7) 肝膽疾患(Diseases of the Liver)

1	肝硬化(Liver cirrhosis)	復溜(Bu-Lyu K ₇), 水分(Su-Bun CV ₉), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₆), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo, Sp ₆), 陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₃₄)
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No	主要病名 및 증상 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
8	神經性消化不良 (Nervous dyspepsia)	中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 閔元(Gwan-Weon P ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₂₂), 照海(Jo-Hae K ₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 內閨(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
9	神經性嘔吐(Nervous vomiting)	內閨(Nae Gwan P ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₃₅), 百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀)
10	胃酸過多症 (Hyperacidity)	中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 上脘(Sang-Weon CV ₁₃), 內閨(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆)
11	胃酸不足症 (Hypoacidity)	足三里(Jog-Sam Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 公孫(Gong-Son Sp ₄), 內閨(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 中脘Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)
12	胃無力症(Atony of the Stomach)	中脘Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 陰交(Eum-Gyo CV ₇), 胃俞(Wi-Su B ₂₁), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 內閨(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
13	脾腫大 (Splenomegaly)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 意舍(Eui-Sa B ₄₄), 脾俞(Bi-Su B ₂₁), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)

(5) 腸疾患(Diseases of the Intestines)

1	急性腸炎(Acute enterocolitis)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 閔元俞(Gwan-Weon-Su B ₂₆), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 小腸俞(Do-Jang-Su B ₂₇)
2	慢性腸炎(Chronic enterocolitis)	中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 內閨(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 小腸俞(Do-Jang-Su B ₂₇)
3	闌尾炎(Chronic Appendicitis)	委中(Wi-Jung B ₅₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 曲池(Gog-Ji Lh ₁₁), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 闌尾穴(Lan-Mi-Hyeol), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₃₅), 外閨(Oe-Gwan T ₅)
4	腸結核(Intestinal Tuberculosis)	大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₃₅), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
5	腸痙攣(Enterocolic)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₃₅), 三陰交(Sam-Eun-Gyo Sp ₆), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂)

No	主要病名 및 증상 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
4	膀胱痙攣 (Cramp of the Bladder)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 陰谷(Eum-Gog K ₁₀), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 膀胱俞(Bang-Gwang-Su B ₂₈),
5	膀胱結石(Calculus vesicae, bladder stone)	腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 陰陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL)
6	遺尿(Enuresis)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃)
7	尿失禁(Urinary incontinence)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃)

(3) 尿道疾患(Diseases of the urethral tract)

1	尿道炎(Urethritis)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 曲泉(Gog-Cheon Liv ₈), 膀胱俞(Bang-Gwang-Su B ₂₈), 中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 次髎(Cha-Ryo B ₃₂)
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(4) 生殖器疾患(Diseases of the Genital System)

1	陰萎(Impotence)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 氣衝(Gi-Chung S ₃₀)
2	遺精及夢精 (Pollution and nocturnal emission)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 曲骨(Gog-Gol CV ₇), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃)
3	睾丸炎(Orchitis)	三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 中柱(Jung-Bong Liv ₄), 大敦(Dae-Don Liv ₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 曲泉(Gog-Cheon Liv ₈), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄)
4	陽萎(Impotence, Penis Atrophy)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 氣衝(Gi-Chung S ₃₀), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
5	前立腺炎(Prostatitis)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 陰陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 膀胱俞(Bang-Gwang-Su B ₂₈)

No	主要病名及び症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主治穴 (Main acupuncture points)
2	傳染性黃疸(Infec- tious Jaundice, icterus)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 脾俞(Bi-Su B ₂₀), 內庭(Nae-Jeong S ₄₄), 豐降(Pung-Lyung S ₄₀)
3	鬱滯性黃疸(Stagna- tion icterus)	膽俞(Gyeog-Su B ₁₇), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyu Sp ₆), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
4	膽石症(Cholelithiasis)	膽俞(Dam-Su B ₁₉), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 中院(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)
IV. 泌尿生殖器病(Diseases of the Uro-genital System)		
(1) 腎臟疾患(Diseases of the Kidney)		
1	急性腎炎(Acute Nephritis)	腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 隆陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
2	慢性腎炎(Chronic Nephritis)	氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-San-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃)
3	萎縮腎(Contracted kidney)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
4	腎盂炎(Pyelitis)	委中(Wi-Jung B ₅₄), 血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅)
(2) 膀胱疾患(Diseases of the bladder)		
1	膀胱炎(Cystitis)	大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 隆陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 脫俞(Bang-Gwang-Su B ₂₈)
2	血尿(Hematuria)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 復溜(Bu-Lyu K ₇), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
3	膀胱麻痺(Paralysis of Bladder)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 曲骨(Gog-Gol CV ₂), 腰陽關(Yo-Yang-Gwan, Lumbar-Yang-Gwan GV ₃), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 膀胱俞(Bang-Gwang-Su B ₂₈)

No	主要 痘名 및 症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
10	全頭痛(Headache)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 太陽(Tae-yang extra Point), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
11	職業性痙攣(Occupational spasm)	後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 外閔(Oe-Gwan T ₃), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 閎池(Yang-Ji T ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
12	搐搦(Convulsion & Spasm)	曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 足臨泣(Jog-Im-Eub, Foot-Im-Eub G ₄₁), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₉₀)
13	舞踏病(Chorea)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₅), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 照海(Jo-Hae K ₈), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₉₀), 中脈(Sin-Maeg- B ₆₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇)
14	指趾拘攣(Cramp of the fingers and toes)	後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₅)
15	震顫麻痺(Skaking Paralysis)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri-Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₅), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀)
16	眩暈(Dizziness and Vertigo)	百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 神庭(Sin-Jeong GV ₂₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₅), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 太谿(Tae-Gye K ₃)

(2) 脊髓疾患(Diseases of the spinal cord)

1	脊髓炎(Myelitis)	天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₉₀)
2	急性脊髓膜炎(Acute Meningitis)	百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 申脈(Sin-Maeg- B ₆₂), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 風門(Pung-Mun B ₁₂), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃)
3	脊髓癆(Tabes dorsalis)	大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₃), 命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁)
4	壓迫性脊髓炎(Compression myelitis)	大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₅), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)

No	主要病名及び症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主治穴 (Main acupuncture points)
6	淋病(Gonorrhea)	委中(Wi-Jung B ₃₄), 膀胱俞(Bang-Gwang-Su B ₂₉), 中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 復溜(Bu-Lyu K ₇), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 曲骨(Gog-Gol CV ₂)
7	早漏(Premature ejaculation)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 関元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 陰交(Eum-Gyo CV ₇), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀)
V. 脳及脊髓神經系病(Diseases of the Brain, Spinal cord and nervous system)		
(1) 脳髄疾患(Diseases of the brain)		
1	脳貧血(Cerebral anemia)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀)
2	脳充血(Cerebral hypemia)	水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀)
3	脳溢血(Cerebral Hemorrhage)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀)
4	習慣性頭痛(Habitual headache)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 列缺(Yeol-Gyeol L ₇)
5	動脈硬化症 (Arteriosclerosis)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂)
6	偏頭痛(Migraine)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 列缺(Yeol-Gyeol L ₇), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂), 太陽(Tae-Yang extra point), 內關(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
7	前頭痛(Frontal headache)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 神庭(Sin-Jeong GV ₂₄), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL), 陽白(Yang-Baeg GV ₁₄)
8	後頭痛(Occipital headache)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀)
9	頭頂痛(Parietal headache)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 涌泉(Yong-Cheon K ₁)

No	主要病名或症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
		<p>⑦ 肩胛下神經痛(Heuralgia of the Subscapula) 後谿(Hu-Gye SI₅), 天宗(Cheon-Jong SI₁₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI₄)</p> <p>⑧ 腋窩神經痛(Neuralgia of the axillary nerve) 間使(Gan-Sa P₅), 內闊(Nae-Gwan P₆), 極泉(Geug-Cheon H₁)</p>
4	肋間神經痛(Intercostal neuralgia)	支溝(Ji-Gu T ₆), 陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₃₄), 內闊(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
5	腰經痛(Loin neuralgia)	腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 委中(Wi-Jung B ₄₄), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 志室(Ji-Sil B ₅₇)
6	股神經痛(Thigh neuralgia)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 三陰交(San-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₃₄)
7	股外皮神經痛(Neuralgia of the external cutaneous nerve of thigh)	風市(Pung-Si G ₃₁), 環跳(Hwan-Jo G ₃₀), 陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₃₄), 懸鍾(Hyeon-Jong G ₃₉)
8	閉鎖神經痛(Obturatorious neuralgia)	曲泉(Gog-Cheon Liv ₆), 三陰交(San-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 太谿(Tae-Gye K ₃)
9	精系神經痛(Neuralgia of Spermatic cord)	腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 三陰交(San-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 氣海(Gi-Hlae CV ₆)
10	坐骨神經痛(Sciatica)	崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂), 委中(Wi-Jung B ₄₄), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 上髎(Sang-Ryo B ₁₁)
11	關節神經痛(Neuralgia of the Joints)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 中渚(Jung-Jeo T ₃), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₅), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)
D. 運動神經麻痺(Paralysis of the motor nerve)		
1	顏面神經麻痺(Facial nerve paralysis)	合谷(Hab-Gag LI ₄), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 頰車(Hyeob-Geo S ₆), 地倉(Ji-Cheong S ₄), 水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂)

No	主要病名・症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
5	慢性脊髓前角炎 (Chronic anterior poliomyelitis)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃)
(3) 末梢神經疾患(Diseases of the peripheral nerves)		
기. 知覺障礙(Sensory disturbance)		
1	指趾知覺異常症 (Paresthesia of the tip of fingers and toes)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung LI ₃), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 外關(Oe-Gwan T ₅)
나. 神經痛(Neuralgia)		
1	後頭神經痛(Occipital neuralgia)	百会(Bag-Hoe GV ₂₀), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃)
2	三叉神經痛(顔面神經痛) (Trigeminal neuralgia & facial neuralgia)	地倉(Ji-Chang S ₄), 水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 過香(Yeong-Hyang LI ₂₀), 輜車(Hyeob-Geo S ₈)
3	頸臂神經痛(Neural- gia of the Neck and Shoulder)	<p>① 桡骨神經痛(Radial neuralgia) 陽谿(Yang-Gye LI₅), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI₁₁), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI₁₀), 太淵(Tae-Yeon L₉)</p> <p>② 正中神經痛(Median neuralgia) 內關(Nae-Gwan P₆), 鄭門((Geug-Mun P₄), 間使(Gan-Sa P₅)</p> <p>③ 尺骨神經痛(Ulnar neuralgia) 神門(Sin-Mun H₇), 少府(Do-Bu H₈), 陰少海(Eum-So-Hae H₃)</p> <p>④ 胸廓前神經痛(Neuralgia of the anterior thoracic nerve) 內關(Nae-Gwan P₆), 尺澤(Cheog-Taeg L₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S₃₆)</p> <p>⑤ 胸長神經痛(Neuralgia of the N. thoracic longus) 中府(Jung-Bu L₁), 尺澤(Cheog-Taeg L₆), 肩外俞(Gyeon-Oe-Su SI₁₄)</p> <p>⑥ 肩胛上神經痛(Neuralgia of the Suprascapula) 後谿(Hu-Gye SI₃), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI₁₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI₄), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B₁₁)</p>

No	主要病名及び症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主治穴 (Main acupuncture points)
12	胸廓神經麻痺 (paralysis of the thoracic nerve)	天封(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁), 内関(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
13	腹筋麻痺 (Paralysis of the abdominal muscle)	天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 三陰交(San-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
14	下肢神經麻痺 (Paralysis of the lower limb nerve)	<p>① 股神經麻痺(Paralysis of the thigh nerve) 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S₃₆), 陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G₃₄), 懸鍊(Hyeon-Jong G₃₉)</p> <p>② 閉鎖神經麻痺(Paralysis of the obturatorius nerve) 三陰交(San-Eum-Gyo Sp₆), 曲泉(Gog-Cheon Liv₈), 照海(Jo-Hae K₆)</p> <p>③ 坐骨神經麻痺(Paralysis of the sciatic nerve) 腎俞(Sin-Su B₂₃), 命門(Myeong-Mun GV₄), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B₂₄), 委中(Wi-Jung B₄₀), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B₆₂)</p> <p>④ 腕神經麻痺(Tibialis paralysis) 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv₃), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv₂), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S₃₆)</p> <p>⑤ 腓骨神經麻痺(Paralysis of the peroneal) 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S₃₆), 陽輔(Yang-Bo G₃₈), 嘴益(Gon-Ryun B₆₀), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B₆₂)</p>

[4] 運動神經痙攣(Paralysis of the motor nerve)

1	顔面神經痙攣 (Spasm of the facial nerve)	後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 足臨泣(Jog-Im-Eub, Leg-Im-Eub G ₄₁), 地倉(Ji-Chang S ₄), 頰車(Hyeob-Geo S ₆), 水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆)
2	舌下神經痙攣 (Spasm of the hypoglossal nerve)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 痿門(A-Mun GV ₁₅), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄)
3	三叉神經痙攣 (Spasm of the trigeminal nerve)	地倉(Ji-Chang S ₄), 水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 曲池(Gog-Ji Liv ₈), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 頰車(Hyeob-Geo S ₆), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃)
4	頸肌及び項筋神經 痙攣(Convulsion of the Neck nerve)	後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 中渚(Jung-Jeo T ₃), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀)

No	主要病名及び症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
2	三叉神經麻痺(Trigeminal nerve paralysis)	頬車(Hyeob-Geo S ₈), 大迎(Dae-yeong S ₈), 水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 地倉(Ji-Chang S ₄), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri SI ₁₀)
3	舌下神經麻痺 (Paralysis of the hypoglossal nerve)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 壓門(A-Mun GV ₁₅), 通里(Tong-Li H ₅), 內閥(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
4	眼肌麻痺(Paralysis of the orbital muscle)	睛明(Jeong-Meong B ₁), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 足臨泣(Jog-Im-Eub, Foot-Im-Eub G ₄₁)
5	副神經麻痺 (Paralysis of the accessory nerve)	完骨(Wan-Gol G ₁₂), 陽小海(Yang-So-Hae SI ₈), 膽肩井(Dam-Gyeon-Jeong G ₂₁)
6	橈骨神經麻痺 (Paralysis of the radial nerve)	曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 三間(Sam-Gan LI ₃), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri SI ₁₀)
7	正中神經麻痺 (Paralysis of the median nerve)	大陵(Dae-Leung P ₇), 勞宮(No-Gung P ₈), 曲沢(Gog-Taeg P ₃)
8	尺骨神經麻痺 (Spasm of the ulnar nerve)	神門(Sin-Mun H ₇), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₅), 陽小海(Yang-So-Hae SI ₈)
9	肩胛部麻痺 (Paralysis of the shoulder & scapula)	① 胸長神經麻痺(Paralysis of the N. thoracic longus) 天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀), 肩外俞(Gyeon-Oe-Su SI ₁₄), 中府(Jung-Bu L ₁), 天池(Cheon-Ji P ₁) ② 肩胛背神經麻痺(Paralysis of the shoulder & scapula nerve) 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₅), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 肩中俞(Gyeon-Jung-Su SI ₁₅) ③ 肩胛下神經麻痺(Paralysis of the subclavicle nerve) 天柱(Cheon-Ju B ₁₀), 天宗(Cheon-Jong SI ₁₀), 肩直(Gyeon-Jeong SI ₉)
10	腋窩神經麻痺 (Paralysis of the axillary nerve)	曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 極泉(Geug-Cheon H ₁), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₅)
11	橫隔膜麻痺(Paralysis of the diaphragm)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri SI ₉), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 內閥(Nae-Gwan P ₆)

No	主要病名及び症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主　治　穴　　(Main acupuncture points)
5	癲癇 Epilepsy	啞門(A-Mun GV ₁₅), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 足三里(Jo-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 陶道(Do-Do GV ₁₃)
6	精神分裂症 (Schizophrenia)	水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 內閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀)
7	躁鬱症(Manic-depressive psychosis)	內閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 間使(Gan-Sa P ₅), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃)
8	失眠(Insomnia)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇)

(7) 運動器病(Diseases of the motor system)

1	急性関節風濕病(白虎歎節風 (Acute Arthritis))	曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 外閔(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
2	慢性関節風濕病 (痛風)(Chronic Arthritis, Gout)	外閔(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 公孫(Gong-Son Sp ₁), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
3	肌肉風濕病 肌肉痛 (Muscular rheumatism)	委中(Wi-Jung B ₅₄), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
4	膝関節炎(鶴膝風) (Arthritis)	曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀), 陰陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₆), 陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₂₄), 委中(Wi-Jung B ₅₄)
5	筋炎(風痺) (Myositis)	太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 委中(Wi-Jung B ₅₄), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
6	佝僂病(Rickets)	身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 至陽(Ji-Yang GV ₉), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)

VI. 婦人科病(Diseases of Women)

(1) 陰部疾患(Diseases of the Genital region)

No	主要病名及び症状 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主治穴 (Main acupuncture points)
5	腓腹肌痙攣 (Sural spasm)	承山(Seung-San B ₅₇), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂), 委中(Wi-Jung B ₅₄)
6	発作性横隔膜痙攣 (Proximal spasm of the diaphragm)	閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 腹中(Jeon-Jung CV ₁₇), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂)
7	強直性横隔膜痙攣 Tonic spasm of the diaphragm)	内關(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄)

(5) 炎性及變性神經炎(Inflammatory and degenerative neuritis)

1	多発性神痙炎 (Mononeuritis)	曲池(Gog-Ji Li ₁₁), 外闕(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄) 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃)
2	脚氣(Beri-beri)	風市(Pung-Si G ₃₁), 陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₃₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 懸鍾Hyeon-Jong G ₃₉ , 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
3	蕁麻疹(Urticaria)	血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 三陰交(San-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 曲池(Gog-Ji L v ₁₁), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 大陽俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅)

(6) 精神病(Mental disorder)

1	神經衰弱 (Neurasthenia)	三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 内關(Nae-Gwah P ₆), 巨闕(Geo-Gweol CV ₁₄), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇), 間使(Gan-Sa P ₅), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 心俞(Sim-Su B ₁₅), 天樞(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄)
2	麻痺狂(癲狂)(Epilepsy and madness)	水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 少商(So-Sang L ₁₁), 隱白(Eum-Baeg Sp ₁), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇)
3	偏執狂(文痴) (Idiocy)	神門(Sin-Mun H ₇), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 心俞(Sim-Su B ₁₅)
4	癔病(臟躁) (Mania)	心俞(Sim-Su B ₁₅), 水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 内關(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 外闕(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 間使(Gan-Sa P ₅), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)

No	主要病名及び症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
10	妊娠嘔吐, 妊娠悪阻 (Hyperemesis gravidarum)	肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 脾中(Jeon-Jung CV ₁₇), 膽俞(Dam-Su B ₁₉), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₈)
11	習慣性流産 (Habitual abortion)	命門(Myeong-Mun GV ₄), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 関元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
12	月経困難 (Dysmenorrhea)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃)
13	月経閉止 (Menopause)	中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 関元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
14	帶下(Leucorrhea)	歸來(Gui-Rae S ₂₉), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆)
15	崩漏(Red flow from the Vagina & uterus)	三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 陰陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 関元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
16	子宮下垂及脱出 (Fore- lying of the uterus and Prolapse of the uterus)	橫骨(Hoeng-Gol K ₁₀), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 陰陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉), 術門(Chung-Mun Sp ₁₂), 中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃)
17	不妊症(Sterility)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 関元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 開元俞(Gwaan-Weon-Su B ₂₆), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 陰交(Eum-Gye CV ₇)
18	痛経, 月経不調 (Menor- rhalgia, disturbances of the menstruation)	閑元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 韶溝(Yeo-Gu Liv ₅), 陰陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
19	乳汁過少 (Hypogalactia)	膻中(Jeon-Jung CV ₁₇), 少澤(So-Taeg SI ₁), 乳根(Yu-Geun S ₁₈), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
20	催産(Supporting for delivery)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 上髎(Sang-Rye B ₃₁)
21	冷症(Vaginal discharge)	氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 閑元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 陰交(Eum-Gyo CV ₇), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)

No	主要病名 및 症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
1	陰道炎(陰痛) (Vaginitis)	中都(Jung-Do Liv ₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 隱陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
2	陰門瘙痒症 (Itching of the Vagina)	太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 氣衝(Gi-Chung S ₂₀)
(2) 子宮及卵巢疾患(Diseases of the Uterus and Ovary)		
1	慢性子宮內膜炎(Chronic endometritis)	腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 曲泉(Gog-Cheon Liv ₈), 漏谷(Nu-Gog Sp ₇), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
2	子宮外膜炎 (Perimetritis)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
3	子宮癌腫 (Uterine cancer)	中極(Jung-Geug CV ₃), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄)
4	子宮筋腫 (Myoma of uterus)	三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 曲骨(Gog-Gol CV ₂), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄)
5	子宮痙攣(Spasm of the uterus)	太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 委中(Wi-Jung B ₅₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
6	子宮出血(Uterine hemorrhage)	三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LL ₄), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 太谿(Tae-Gye K ₃), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄)
7	卵巢炎(Oophoritis)	太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 乳根(Yu-Geun S ₁₈), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 帶脈(Dae-Maeg), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
8	乳腺炎(Mastitis)	膻中(Jeon-Jung CV ₁₇), 少澤(So-Taeg SI ₁), 乳根(Yu-Geun S ₁₈), 外關(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
9	乳房痛(Mastia)	肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 膽中(Jeon-Jung CV ₁₇), 天池(Cheon-Ji P ₁), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)

No	主要 痘名 及 症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
12	小兒腹瀉(Diarrhea in Children)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 大樞(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 陰陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉)
13	流涎症(Ptyalism, Salivation)	廉泉(Yeom-Cheon CV ₂₃), 地倅(Ji-Chang S ₄), 腸車(Hyeob-Geo S ₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 勞宮(No-Gung P ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 隱白(Eun-Baeg Sp ₁)
14	小兒高熱驚厥 (Convulsion after high fever)	水溝(Su-Gu GV ₂₆), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 間使(Gan-Sa P ₅), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 內閔(Nae-Gwan P ₆)

VIII. 内分泌障碍(Diseases of the endocrine system)

1	甲狀腺肥大 (Hyperthyroidism)	天突(Cheon-Dol CV ₂₃), 天柱(Cheng-Ju B ₁₀), 身柱(Sin-Ju CV ₁₂), 人迎(In-Yeong S ₉), 照海(Jo-Hae K ₆)
2	扁桃腺炎 (Tonsillitis)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 天容(Cheon-Yong SI ₇), 少商(So-Sang Li ₁₁), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₀), 太谿(Tae-Gye K ₃)
3	耳下腺炎(Parotitis)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 外閔(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 液門(Aeg-Mun T ₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Lv ₃), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)

IX. 新陳代謝病(Diseases of the metabolism)

1	糖尿病(消渴) (Diabetes mellitus)	中脘(Jung-Weon CV ₁₂), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 無谷(Yeon-Gog K ₂), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 脾俞(Bi-Su B ₂₀)
2	尿崩症(Diabetes insipidus)	三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄)
3	肥胖症(Corpulence, Obesity)	三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 陽陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon Gu ₃₄), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Lv ₃)
4	痛風(Gout)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 中脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂), 蔷薇(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 公孫(Gong-Son Sp ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)

No	主要病名及症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主治穴 (Main acupuncture points)
VII. 小兒科病(Diseases of Children)		
1	小兒驚厥(客性) (Convulsion, coward)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 身桂(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂)
2	百日咳(Whooping Cough)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 太淵(Tae-Yeon L ₉)
3	脊髓灰白質炎(小兒 麻痺症)(Polio-myelitis, Infantile Paralysis)	曲池(Gog Ji LI ₁₁), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄)
4	鵝口瘡(Thrush)	隱白(Eum-Baeg Sp ₁), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 間使(Gan-Sa P ₅)
5	口內炎(Stomatitis)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 少澤(So-Taeg SI ₁), 少衝(So-Chung H ₆), 內關(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
6	夜驚症(Nocturnal convulsion)	大敦(Dae-Don Liv ₁), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 間使(Gan-Sa P ₅), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)
7	夜啼症(Nocturnal crying)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 隱白(Eun-Baeg Sp ₁), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
8	夜尿症(Nocturnal enuresis, bed wetting)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 氣海俞(Gi-Hae-Su B ₂₄), 閔元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄)
9	急慢驚風(Acute & Chronic Convulsion)	大敦(Dae-Don Liv ₁), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 間使(Gan-Sa P ₅), 內關(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 身柱(Sin-Ju CV ₁₂)
10	流行性耳下腺炎 (Epidemic parotitis)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hand-Sam-Ri LI ₁₀), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 二間(I-Gan LI ₂)
11	疳積(Chronic accu- mulation of the stomach)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 足三里(Jog Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆),

No	主要病名及び症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
10	電気(光)性眼炎 (Electric ophthalmia)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 四白(Sa-Baeg S ₂)
11	近視(Myopia)	睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 承泣(Seung-Eub S ₁), 四白(Sa-Baeg S ₂), 銀竹(Chan-Jug B ₂), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₉), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 瞳子髎(Dong-Ja-Ryo G ₁)
12	斜視(Strabismus)	睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 銀竹(Chan-Jug B ₂), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 緑竹空(Sa-Jug-Gong T ₂₃),
13	流涙(流泪) (Epiphora)	承泣(Seung-Eub S ₁), 睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁)
14	倒睫(Upside-down eyelashes)	銀竹(Chan-Jug B ₂)
15	翼状胬肉(翼状胬片) (Pterygium)	睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 瞳子髎(Dong-Ja-Ryo G ₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 少澤(So-Taeg SI ₁)
16	眼底出血(Hemorrhage in eyeground, (fundus oculi)	睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₁₉)

(2) 耳鼻疾患(Diseases of the Ears and Noses)

1	急慢性中耳炎(Acute & Chronic otitis media)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 外闕(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 翳風(Ye-Pung T ₁₇), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₀), 下闕(Ha-Gwan S ₇)
2	慢性副鼻腔炎(Chronic Paranasal Sinusitis)	迎香(Yeong-Hyang LI ₂₀), 銀竹(Chan-Jug B ₂), 四白(Sa-Baeg S ₂), 通天(Tong-Cheon B ₇), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)
3	急慢性鼻炎(鼻漏) (Acute & Chronic rhinitis (Empyema))	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 迎香(Yeong-Hyang LI ₂₀), 上星(Sang-Seong GV ₂₃), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 手三里(Su-Sam-Ri, Hang-Sam- LI ₁₀), 肺俞(Pye-Su B ₁₃)
4	鼻血(Epistaxis)	上星(Sang-Seong GV ₂₃), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 內庭(Nae-Jeong S ₄₄), 少澤(So-Taeg SI ₁)

No	主要病名 및 증상 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 ((Main acupuncture points)
5	脚氣(Beri-beri)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 懸鍾(Hyeon-Jong G ₃₉), 條口(Jo-Gu S ₃₈), 委中(Wi-Jung-B ₅₄)承山(Seung-San B ₅₇), 離俞(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀)
6	바세도우증 (Basedow's Diseases)	內閣(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 人迎(In-Yeong S ₈), 照海(Jo-Hae K ₆), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 間使(Gan-Sa P ₅), 天突(Cheon-Dol CV ₂₂), 申脈(Sin-Maeg B ₆₂)
X. 眼耳鼻咽喉科疾患(Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Noses and Throat)		
(1) 眼疾患(Eyes diseases)		
1	麦粒腫(Hordeolum)	陽白(Yang-Baeg G ₁₄), 四白(Sa-Baeg S ₂), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 陰陵泉(Eum-Leung-Cheon Sp ₉), 隱白(Eun-Baeg Sp ₁), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃)
2	急慢性淚囊炎 (Acute & chronic dacryocystitis)	睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 四白(Sa-Baeg S ₂), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 三焦俞(Sam-Cho-Su B ₂₂), 管竹(Chan-Jug B ₂)
3	急慢性結膜炎 (Acute & chronic conjunctivitis)	四白(Sa-Baeg S ₂), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)
4	角膜炎(Keratitis)	睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 承泣(Seung-Eub S ₁), 絲竹空(Sa-Jug-Gong T ₂₃), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 陽白(Yang-Baeg G ₁₄), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 管竹(Chan-Jug B ₂)
5	白内障, 緑内障 (Cataract and Glaucoma)	睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 承泣(Seung-Eub S ₁), 內閣(Nae-Gwan P ₆), 外閣(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 腎俞(Sin-Su B ₂₃), 瞳子體(Dong-Ja-Ryo G ₁)
6	夜盲症(Night blindness, hemeralopia)	承泣(Seung-Eub S ₁), 睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 肝俞(Gan-Su B ₁₈), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 四白(Sa-Baeg S ₂)
7	眼瞼痙攣 (Blepharospasm)	管竹(Chan-Jug B ₂), 絲竹空(Sa-Jug-Gong T ₂₃), 承泣(Seung-Eub S ₁)
8	視神經炎 (Optic neuritis)	睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀)
9	視神經萎縮(Atrophy of the optic nerve)	睛明(Jeong-Myeong B ₁), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 陽白(Yang-Baeg G ₁₄), 瞳子體(Dong-Ja-Ryo G ₁), 絲竹空(Sa-Jug-Gong T ₂₃)

No	主要病名或症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
10	流行性乙型腦炎 (Epidemic encephalitis)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 風府(Pung-Bu GV ₁₆), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 外關(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 腸陵泉(Yang-Leung-Cheon G ₃₄)
XII. 皮膚病(Skin Diseases)		
1	濕疹(Eczema)	大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 溫溜(On-Yu LI ₇)
2	蕁麻疹 皮膚搔痒症 (Urticaria, cuta- neous Pruritus)	曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄)
3	頭癬(Psoriasis of the head)	百会(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 上星(Sang-Seong GV ₂₃), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
4	腳癬・體癬(Psoriasis of the Legs & body)	承山(Seung-San B ₅₇), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 太谿(Tae-Gye K ₃), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
5	神經性皮膚炎 (Neurodermitis)	曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 血海(Hyeol-Hae Sp ₁₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 大杼(Dae-Jeo B ₁₁)

No	主要 病名 及 症狀 (Specific diseases or Symptoms)	主 治 穴 (Main acupuncture points)
5	耳鳴、耳聾 (Tinnitus, deafness)	鬱風(Ye-Pung T ₁₇), 風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 外閥(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 聽宮(Cheong-Gung SI ₁₉), 聽會(Cheong-Hoe G ₂), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇), 內閥(Nae-Gwan P ₆)
6	聾啞(Deaf-mutism)	耳門(I-Mun T ₂₁), 聽宮(Cheong-Gung SI ₁₉), 聽會(Cheong-Hoe G ₂), 痰門(A-Mun GV ₁₅), 廉泉(Yeom-Cheon CV ₂₃), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 中渚(Jung-Jeo T ₉)

XI. 傳染病(Infectious diseases)

1	細菌性痢疾(Bacillary dysentery)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅)
2	阿末巴痢疾(Amoebic dysentery)	足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 大腸俞(Dae-Jang-Su B ₂₅), 曲池(Gog-Ji LI ₁₁), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 三陰交(Sam-Eum-Gyo Sp ₆)
3	瘧疾(Malaria)	大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 間使(Gan-Sa P ₅), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃), 復溜(Bu-Lyu K ₇), 隱白(Eum-Baeg Sp ₁), 神門(Sin-Mun H ₇)
4	流行性感冒 (Influenza)	風池(Pung-Ji G ₂₀), 風門(Pung-Mun B ₁₂), 百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 外閥(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 身柱(Sin-Ju GV ₁₂), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
5	感冒(Common cold)	風府(Pung-Bu GV ₁₆), 風門(Pung-Mun B ₁₂), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 外閥(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀)
6	破傷風(Tetanus)	湧泉(Yong-Cheon K ₁), 百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 太衝(Tae-Chung Liv ₃), 承筋(Seung-Geun B ₅₆), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)
7	猩紅熱(Scarlet fever)	大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 曲池(Gog-Ji L ₁₁), 天井(Cheon-Jeong T ₁₀), 合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄)
8	流行性腦脊髓膜炎 (Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 外閥(Oe-Gwan T ₅), 委中(Wi-Jung B ₅₄), 大椎(Dae-Toe GV ₁₄), 崑崙(Gon-Ryun B ₆₀), 百會(Baeg-Hoe GV ₂₀), 後谿(Hu-Gye SI ₃)
9	霍亂(Cholera)	合谷(Hab-Gog LI ₄), 行間(Haeng-Gan Liv ₂), 氣海(Gi-Hae CV ₆), 開元(Gwan-Weon CV ₄), 中脘(Jung-Wan CV ₁₂), 天枢(Cheon-Chu S ₂₅), 足三里(Jog-Sam-Ri, Leg-Sam-Ri S ₃₆)

**THE CURRICULUM OF THE DIVISION OF ORIENTAL
MEDICINE OF KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY(SIX YEARS).**

Pre-Oriental Medical Courses 1st Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs
1. Korean	Jeong Beom Seo			2	3
2. English	Seon Ja Kim	3	5	3	5
3. Germany	Yeong Do Kim	2	2	2	2
4. philosophy	Goeong Hwa Bag			2	3
5. History of Civilization	Yong Hun Hwang	2	2	2	2
6. Korean History	Tae Yeong Kim			2	2
7. Ethics	Byeong Yeol Kim	2	3		
8. Mathematics c	Gyeong Lin Jeon	2	2	2	2
9. Physics	Byeong Ju Choe	2	2	2	2
10. Lab. Physics	Yeong Jae Lee	0. 5	2	0. 5	2
11. Chemistry	Gyu Chang Bag	2	2		
12. Lab. Chemistry	Ig Gyun Gang	0. 5	2		
13. Biology(1)	Sang Yeol Nam	2	2	2	2
14. Lab Biology	Tae Hoe Gu	0. 5	2	0. 5	2
15. Organic Chemistry	Soon Ja Gweon			0. 5	2
16. Lab.Organic Chemistry	"			0. 5	2
17. Chinese Literature	Jeong Hun Song	1	2	1	2
18. Pharmaceutical Botany	Chang Su Yug	1	2	1	2
19. Physical Education		0. 5	1	0. 5	1
20. Military Drill		1	2	1	2
Total		22	33	24	36

6. ORIENTAL MEDICINE AND KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY

The highest academic institute relating to Oriental medicine in Korea is the Division of Oriental Medicine, Medical College, Kyung Hee University. In view of ideo-syncretic aspects of Oriental medical studies peculiar to Korea, the Division of Oriental Medicine of Kyung Hee University may be deemed to be a unique institute of its kind in the entire free world.

The academic period of the Oriental Medical Division is two years of pre-Oriental medical courses, four years of Oriental medical courses, and two years of Graduate courses. In other words, one is required to have six years of specialized study at the College to obtain a Bachelor's degree in Oriental Medicine, and the Bachelor degree holder is required to pass the Oriental Medical Doctors Examination administered by the Governmental authority in order to obtain a practice licence.

The Medical College of Kyung Hee University was founded with an educational objective to produce not only able, intelligent, well-trained medical specialists but also pioneers devoted to the development of public health and social welfare. Its major purpose is to develop cooperation in the field of Oriental and Western medicines, thus contributing to health and social welfare through a synthetic approach. It is expected that such an approach, together with eminent scholars and modern medical facilities, will certainly achieve notable developments in the field.

Kyung Hee University has produced many a noted Oriental medical doctor over a long period of time and

strived to adopt modern scientific approach to treatment on the basis of advanced medical science. This endeavor may be witnessed in the extensive range of the medical courses of study in our curriculum for Oriental medicine majors.

The faculty members of the Division include some thirty professors and twenty part-time lecturers, and the University possesses, as part of its Medical Center, an Oriental Medical Hospital of a large scale, which provides the Oriental medical majors with opportunities and facilities for clinical practice as well as treatment of over-all patients. Kyung Hee University Medical Center is unique hospital in the entire free world in that here co-exist the Divisions of Western medicine and Oriental medicine. The primary purpose of the Hospital is to synthesize the results of the two sciences and serve complimentary purposes in the treatment of human diseases. The Department of the University Oriental Medical Hospital are as follows: Internal Medicine I (Endocrine System); Internal Medicine II (Digestive Organ System); Internal Medicine III (Circulatory System); Internal Medicine IV (Respiratory Organ System); Pediatrics; Obstetrics and Gynecology; Acupuncture and Moxibustion; Ear, Nose and Throat; Psychiatry; Psycho-neurology; Dermatology; Urology; Oriental Surgery; Laboratory and X-ray Departments.

The students enrollment in the Division numbers at about 350.

Oriental Medical Courses 1st Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. Principle of Oriental Medicine	Weon Sik Hong	3	6	3	6
2. Physiology(Oriental)	Wan Hee Kim	3	6	3	6
3. Herbology	Sang In Lee	2	4	2	4
4. Lab. Herbology	Deuk Gyun An	1	2	1	2
5. Anatomy	Kap Soo Hahn	3	6	3	6
6. Lab. Anatomy	Hak In Lee,Zin Whoa You	3	6	3	6
7. Histology	Heung Sig Lee	1	2	1	2
8. Lab. Histology	Heung Sig Lee	1	2	1	2
9. Physiology(Western)	Soon Dong Jeong				
	Cheol Bin Bak	1	2	1	2
10. Lab. Physiology(Western)	Il Seob Go,Cheol Bin Bag				
	Soon Dong Jeong	1	2	1	2
11. Biochemistry	Sang Ju Sin	1	2	1	2
12. Lab. Biochemistry	Sang Ju Sin	1	2	1	2
13. Military Drill		1	2	1	2
Total		22	44	22	44

Pre-Oriental Medical Courses		2nd Year		1st semester		2nd semester	
Subjects	Professor			Credit	Hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. English	Bveong Su Bag	2	4				
2. Latin	Jong Jin Kim	1	2				
3. Organic Chemistry	Jong Ho Kim	3	5				
4. Lab. Organic Chemistry	"	2	3				
5. Physicochemistry	Ik Gyun Kang	1	2				
6. Modern Physics	Jong Oh Kim					1	2
7. Comparative Anatomy	Dog Man Kim	2	2			2	2
8. Lab. Comparative Anatomy	Dog May Kim	1	3			1	3
9. Cytology	Ho Ja Lee					2	3
10. Heredity	Ik Tae Kim Ho Ja Lee	2	2				
11. Lab. Heredity	Ho Ja Lee	1	2				
12. Medical Statistics	Soon Yeong Bag	1	2				
13. Embriology	Ga Yong Chang						
14. Psychology	Heon Gag Jang	1	2			2	3
15. History of Medicine	Seoung Yeon Han						
16. Human Anatomy	Jin Hwa Yu					1	1
17. Lab. Human Anatomy	Hag In Lee,Zin Hwa You					2	2
18. Biochemistry	Gi Weon Bae						
19. Lab. Biochemistry	Sang Ju Sin					1	3
20. Herbology	Sang Ju Sin,Yong Ho Jo					2	2
21. Introduction to Oriental Medicine	Sang In Lee	1	2			1	2
	Hyeon Jae Kim					1	2
22. Principle of Oriental Medicine	weon Sik Hong	1	2			1	2
23. Oriental Philosophy	Beong Yun Chae	1	2			1	2
24. Military Drill		1	2			1	2
Total		21.5	40	22.5	36		

Oriental Medical Courses 1st Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. Principle of Oriental Medicine	Weon Sik Hong	3	6	3	6
2. Physiology(Oriental)	Wan Hee Kim	3	6	3	6
3. Herbology	Sang In Lee	2	4	2	4
4. Lab. Herbology	Deuk Gyun An	1	2	1	2
5. Anatomy	Kap Soo Hahn	3	6	3	6
6. Lab. Anatomy	Hak In Lee,Zin Whoa You	3	6	3	6
7. Histology	Heung Sig Lee	1	2	1	2
8. Lab. Histology	Heung Sig Lee	1	2	1	2
9. Physiology(Western)	Soon Dong Jeong				
	Cheol Bin Bak	1	2	1	2
10. Lab. Physiology(Western)	Il Seob Go,Cheol Bin Bag				
	Soon Dong Jeong	1	2	1	2
11. Biochemistry	Sang Ju Sin	1	2	1	2
12. Lab. Biochemistry	Sang Ju Sin	1	2	1	2
13. Military Drill		1	2	1	2
Total		22	44	22	44

Oriental Medical Courses 2nd Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs	Credit	hrs.
1. Pathology(Oriental)	Jun Jeon Mun	4	8	4	8
2. Meridians&Acupuncture Points	Soo Ho Lee	3	6	3	6
3. Lab. Meridians&Acupuncture Points	Soo Ho Lee	1	2	1	2
4. Obstetrics&Gynecology(Oriental)	Dong Gi Sin	1	2	1	1
5. Internal Medicine(Oriental)	Byeong Gug Ahn			1	2
6. Pediatrics(Oriental)	Bon Hong Koo	1	2	1	1
7. Pharmacology(Western)	Ji Chang Jeong	1	2	1	2
8. Lab.Pharmacology(Western)	Ji Chang Jeong	2	4	1	2
9. Diagnostics(Western)	Bon Hong Koo	2	4	2	4
10. Herbology	Sang In Lee	1	2	2	4
11. Lab. Herbology	Deok Gyun An	2	4	1	2
12. Pathology(Western)	Mun Ho Yang	1	2	2	4
13. Lab. Pathology(Western)	Mun Ho Yang			1	2
14. Microbiology	Chan Su Kim			1	2
15. Lab. Microbiology	Chan Su Kim		2	1	2
16. Parasitology	Jeong Gyun Ju	1	2		
17. Lab. Parasitology	Jeong Gyun Ju	1	2		
Total		21	42	23	44

Oriental Medical Courses 3rd Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. Acupuncture & Moxibustion	Yong Tae Choe	3	6	3	6
2. Oriental Surgery(E. N. T.)	Byeong Yun Chae	1	2	1	2
3. Internal Medicine(Psychology & Neurlogy)	Sang Hyo Kim	2	4	2	4
4. Int. Med.(Digestive System)	Kee Weon Yu	2	4	2	4
5. Int. Med.(Pulmonary & Circulatory system)	Doung Hee Lee	2	4	2	4
6. Int. Med.(Urogenital System)	Byung Gon Bak	2	4	2	4
7. Int. Med.(Infectious diseases)	Heon Jae Bak	2	4	2	4
8. Int. Med.(Sa Sang.)	Jeong Woo No	1	2	1	2
9. Obstetric & Gynecology	Hyo Sin Kang	2	4	2	4
10. Pediatrics	Bon Hong Koo	1	2	1	2
11. Oriental Prescription	Tai Hwan eom	2	4	2	4
12. Diagnostics(Oriental)	Moon Jae Lee	2	4	2	4
13. Medical Jurisprudence	Min Gyu Lee	1	2	1	2
Total		23	46	23	46

Oriental Medical Courses 4th Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. Acupuncture & Moxibustion	Yong Tae Choe	2	3	2	3
2. Oriental Surgery(E. N. T.)	Byeong Yun Chae	2	3	2	3
3. Internal Medicine(Oriental) (Psychology & Neurlogy)	Sang Hyo Kim	2	3	2	3
4. Int. Med. (Digestive system)	Kee Weon Yu	2	3	2	3
5. Int. Med. (Circulatory system)	Doung Hee Lee	2	3	2	3
6. Int. Med.(Urogenital System)	Byung Gon Bak	2	3	2	3
7. Int. Med.(Infectiousdiseases)	Heon Jae Bak	2	3	2	3
8. Obstetric & Gynecology (Oriental)	Hyo Sin Kang	2	3	2	3
9. Pediatrics(Oriental)	Bon Hong Koo	2	3	2	3
10. Preventive Medicine	Hyeong Sug Kim	2	3	2	3
11. Lab. Preventive Medicine	Hyeong Sug Kim	1	1	1	1
12. Medical Law	Sun Yeong Bag	2	3	2	3
13. Clinical Practice			12		12
Total		23	46	23	46

Pre-Oriental Medical Courses

2nd Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. English	Byeong Su Bag	2	2	2	2
2. Latin	Jong Bin Jin	1	2		
3. Organic Chemistry	Jong Ho Gim	3	5		
4. Lab. Organic Chemistry	Yeong Su No	2	6		
5. Physicochemistry	Ig Gyun Gang	1	2		
6. Modern Physics	Chung Heui Li			1	2
7. Comparative Anatomy	Dog Man Gim	2	2	2	2
8. Lab. Comparative Anatomy	Dog Man Gim	1	3	1	3
9. Cytology	Ig Tae Gim			2	3
10. Heredity	Ig Tae Gim	2	3	2	3
11. Embriology	Dong Sang Li				
12. Medical Statistics	Sun Yeong Bag	1	2		
13. Psychology	Heon Gag Jang	1	2		
14. Medical English	Yeong Tae Jin	1	2	1	2
15. History of Medicine	Seung Yeon Han			1	1
16. Human Anatomy	Jin Hwa Yu			2	2
17. Lab. Human Anatomy	Hag In Li, Gi Weon Baem, Jin Hwa Yu			1	3
18. Biochemistry	Gang Ju Sin			2	2
19. Lab. Biochemistry	Sang Ju Sin, Yong Ho Jo			1	2
20. Herbology	Sang In Li	1	2	1	2
21. Introduction to Oriental Medicine	Hyeon Jae Kim	1	2	1	2
22. Principle of Oriental Medicine	Weon Sig Hong	1	2	0.5	1
23. Physical Education		0.5	1		
24. Military Drill		1	2	1	2
Total		21.5	40	22.5	36

Oriental Medical Courses

1st Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. Principle of Oriental Medicine	Weon Sig Hong	3	6	3	6
2. Physiology (Oriental)	Wan Heui Gim	3	6	3	6
3. Herbology	Sang In Li	2	4	2	4
4. Lab. Herbology	Sang In Li	1	2	1	2
5. Anatomy	Hag In Li	3	6	3	6
6. Lab. Anatomy	Gab Su Han, Hag In Li	3	6	3	6
7. Histology	Heung Sig Li	1	2	1	2
8. Lab. Histology	Heung Sig Li	1	2	1	2
9. Physiology (Western)	Sun Dong Jeong, Cheol Bin Bag	1	2	1	2
10. Lab. Physiology (Western)	Il Seob Go, Sun Dong Jeong, Cheol Bin Bag	1	2	1	2
11. Biochemistry	Sang Ju Sin	1	2	1	2
12. Lab. Biochemistry	Sang Ju Sin	1	2	1	2
13. Military Drill		1	2	1	2
Total		22	44	22	44

Oriental Medical Courses

2nd Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. Pathology (Oriental)	Jun Jeon Mun	4	8	4	8
2. Meridians & Acupuncture Points	Soo Ho Lee	3	6	3	6
3. Lab. Meridians & Acupuncture Points	Soo Ho Lee	1	2	1	2
4. Obstetrics & Gynecology (Oriental)	Dong Gi Sin			1	1

5. Internal Medicine (Oriental)	Byeong Gug Ahn	1	2	1	2
6. Pediatrics (Oriental)	Bon Hong Koo			1	1
7. Pharmacology (Western)	Ji Chang Jeong	1	2	1	2
8. Lab. Pharmacology (Western)	Ji Chang Jeong	1	2	1	2
9. Diagnostics (Western)	Bon Hong Koo	2	4	2	4
10. Herbology	Sang In Li	2	4	2	4
11. Lab. Herbology	Sang In Li	1	2	1	2
12. Pathology (Western)	Mun Ho Yang	2	4	2	4
13. Lab. Pathology (Western)	Mun Ho Yang	1	2	1	2
14. Microbiology	Chan Su Gim			1	2
15. Lab. Microbiology	Chan Su Gim			1	2
16. Parasitology	Jeong Gyun Ju	1	2		
17. Lab. Parasitology	Jeong Gyun Ju	1	2		
Total		21	42	23	44

Oriental Medical Courses

3rd Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. Acupuncture & Moxibustion	Yong Tae Choe	3	6	3	6
2. Oriental Surgery (E.N.T.)	Byeong Yun Chae	1	2	1	2
3. Internal Medicine (Oriental)	Jeong U No, Heon Jae Bag Jong Hyeong Li, Gi Weon Yu Dong Heui Li, Sang Hyo Gim Jeong Jae Gim	11	22	11	22
4. Obstetric & Cynecology	Hyo Sin Kang, Dong Gi Sin	2	4	2	4
5. Pediatrics	Bon Hong Koo	1	2	1	2
6. Oriental Prescription	Seong Seon Hong	2	4	2	4
7. Diagnostics (Oriental)	Mum Jae Li	2	4	2	4

8. Medical Jurisprudence	Min Gyu Li	1	2	1	2
Total		23	46	23	46

Oriental Medical Courses 4th Year

Subjects	Professor	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
1. Acupuncture & Moxibustion	Yong Tae Choe	1	2	1	2
2. Oriental Surgery (E.N.T.)	Byeong Yun Chae	1	2	1	2
3. Internal Medicine (Oriental)	Gi Weon Yu, Jong Hyeong Li, Sang Hyo Gim, Dong Heui Li, Jeong Jae Gim	5	10	5	10
4. Obstetric & Gynecology (Oriental)	Hyo Sin Kang	1	2	1	2
5. Pediatrics (Oriental)	Bon Hong Koo	1	2	1	2
6. Preventive Medicine	Sun Yeong Bag	1	2	1	2
7. Lab. Preventive Medicine	Sun Yeong Bag, Hyeong Seog Gim	1	2	1	2
8. Medical Law	Il Sang Bag	1	2	1	2
9. Clinical Practice		11	22	11	22
Total		23	46	23	46

**THE CURRICULUM OF THE DIVISION OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE OF GRADUATE SCHOOL,
KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY (TWO YEARS MASTER COURSES OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE)**

1st Year				1st semester		2nd semester	
Classification	Subjects	Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
Compulsory Subjects	1. Principle of Oriental Medicine	2	4	2	4		
	2. Hwang Jae Nae Gyeong (Classic of Oriental Medicine)	2	4	2	4		
Major Subjects	1. History of Oriental Medicine	2	4	2	4		
	2. Physiology (Oriental)	2	4	2	4		
	3. Pathology (Oriental)	2	4	2	4		
	4. Herbology	2	4	2	4		
	5. Internal Medicine (Oriental)	2	4	2	4		
	6. Acupuncture & Moxibustion	2	4	2	4		
	7. Obstetric & Gynecology (Oriental)	2	4	2	4		
	8. Pediatrics (Oriental)	2	4	2	4		
	9. 4-Phenomena of Oriental Medicine (Sa Sang Medicine)	2	4	2	4		
	10. Oriental Surgery (E.N.T.)	2	4	2	4		
Optional Subjects	1. Anatomy (Western)	2	4	2	4		
	2. Physiology (Western)	2	4	2	4		
	3. Pharmacology (Western)	2	4	2	4		
	4. Biochemistry	2	4	2	4		
	5. Medical Statistics	2	4	2	4		
	6. Medical English	2	4	2	4		

2nd Year

Classification	Subjects	1st semester		2nd semester	
		Credit	hrs.	Credit	hrs.
Compulsory Subjects	1. Principle of Oriental Medicine	2	4	2	4
	2. Hwang Jae Nae Gyeong (Classif of Oriental Medicine)	2	4	2	4
Major Subjects	1. History of Oriental Medicine	2	4	2	4
	2. Physiology (Oriental)	2	4	2	4
	3. Pathology (Oriental)	2	4	2	4
	4. Herbology	2	4	2	4
	5. Internal Medicine (Oriental)	2	4	2	4
	6. Acupuncture & Moxibustion	2	4	2	4
	7. Obstetric & Gynecology	2	4	2	4
	8. Pediatrics (Oriental)	2	4	2	4
	9. 4-Phenomena of Oriental Medicine (Sa Sang Medicine)	2	4	2	4
	10. Oriental Surgery (E.N.T.)	2	4	2	4
Optional Subjects	1. Anatomy (Western)	2	4	2	4
	2. Physiology (Western)	2	4	2	4
	3. Pharmacology (Western)	2	4	2	4
	4. Biochemistry	2	4	2	4
	5. Medical Statistics	2	4	2	4
	6. Medical English	2	4	2	4
Compulsory Subjects	1. Seminar 2 - 3 times and over				
	2. Graduation Thesis For Master of Oriental Medicine				8

* Every graduate student is required to take 8 credits each semester.

To complete the master course in oriental medicine, each student must obtain a total of 32 academic credits and must receive a certificate of graduation from Kyung Hee University.

**THE CURRICULUM OF THE DIVISION OF ORIENTAL
MEDICINE OF GRADUATE SCHOOL(Ph. D) COURSES.**

(Semester)

		Subjects	Credit	hrs.
1	1.	(Principle of Oun Yuk Gi)	1	2
	2.	The Theory of Meridians	2	4
	3.	Anatomy	2	2
	4.	Histology	1	1
2	1.	(Principle of Oun Yuk Gi)	2	4
	2.	Physiology(Western)	2	2
	3.	Biochemistry	1	1
	4.	Seminar	1	2
3	1.	Pathology(Western)	2	2
	2.	Pharmacology	1	1
	3.	Bacteriology	2	2
	4.	Seminar	1	2
4	1.	Herbology	1	2
	2.	Pathology(Western)	2	2
	3.	Major Subject Seminar	2	2
	4.	Seminar	1	2
5	1.	Major Subjects	1	2
	2.	Medical Statistics	2	2
	3.	Parasitology	2	2
	4.	Seminar	1	2
6	1.	Major Subjects	1	2
	2.	Medical Statistics	2	2
	3.	Preventive Medicine	2	2
	4.	Seminar	1	2
7	Study Period			
8	Study Period			

Graduates from the Division of Oriental Medicine, College of Medicine, Kyung Hee University
 (B.O.M. — Bachelor of Oriental Medicine)

No.	Year	Number of graduates	Remarks
1	1950	26	Graduate from 2 year Junior College Course
2	1953	18	"
3	1954	30	Received B.O.M. (6 years)
4	1955	53	" "
5	1956	67	" "
6	1957	68	" "
7	1958	94	" "
8	1959	89	" "
9	1960	90	" "
10	1961	85	" "
11	1962	75	" "
12	1963	150	" "
13	1964	140	" "
14	1965	192	" "
15	1968	67	" "
16	1969	101	" "
17	1970	76	" "
18	1971	64	" "
19	1972	32	" "
20	1973	48	
Total		1565	

Graduates from the Division of Oriental Medicine, Graduate School of Oriental Medicine,
 Kyung Hee University (M.O.M. — Master of Oriental Medicine)

No.	Year	Number of graduates	Remarks
1	1967	22	M.O.M. (2 years)
2	1968	10	" "
3	1969	5	" "
4	1970	11	" "
5	1971	10	" "
6	1972	15	" "
7	1973	11	

The current enrollment in the Graduate School of Oriental Medicine is 40 students.



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